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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

75 WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 17-18 (62-64). Tomorrow vari-
able. Yesterday's temp. 18-9.
LONDON: Variable. Temp. 17-10 (62-50).
CHAMBERLAIN: BOMB. Variable.
30-4 (86-44). NEW YORK: Variable.
27-18 (80-64). Yesterday's temp. 35-19.

Austria	10 P	London	40.70
Belgium	18 P	Luxembourg	15.10
Denmark	3 P	Madrid	1.90
France	11 P	Netherlands	1.25
Germany	2 P	Norway	45.50
Greece	1.20 P	Portugal	10.50
Great Britain	10 P	Spain	25.50
Ireland	15 P	Sweden	1.25
Italy	15 P	Switzerland	1.50
Japan	25 P	Turkey	7.27
South Africa	25 P	U.S. Military (Mar.)	50.25
U.S.	2.6 1/2	Yugoslavia	1.50

28,517

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPT. 21-22, 1974

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West German Chancellor Willy Brandt testifying before a parliamentary committee on Friday in Bonn.

Brandt Explains His Role in Spy Affair to Probers

By Craig R. Whitney

BRUNN, Sept. 20 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt today said that the government's investigation of the spy affair was a "purely internal" matter and that he had no role to play in it. He said that the investigation was a "purely internal" matter and that he had no role to play in it. He said that the investigation was a "purely internal" matter and that he had no role to play in it.

Yugoslavs Jail 32 as Anti-Tito

Pro-Soviet Party Formed by Group

BEGRAD, Sept. 20 (UPI)—A group of 32 pro-Russian Communists today received sentences ranging from one to 14 years on charges of hostile activities against the regime of President Tito. The national news agency reported.

No Consequences Abroad
Party Secretary Stane Dolanc, speaking privately at a reception yesterday, said that the matter "would have no consequences in foreign affairs."

Another high party official said that the affair would be treated as "purely internal" from now on.

The sources said that a political decision had been made not to enter into a dispute with the Soviet Union at a time when Yugoslavia was trying to improve economic and political cooperation. They said that Russia could apply overwhelming retaliatory pressures.

Tanjung said that Komen Jovicic, a retired civil servant, and Brankovic, a historian, were the "local" leaders of the group, based in the southern coastal republic of Montenegro.

The agency said that the group was directed from outside the country by Miletic Perovic in the Soviet Union, and Vlado Deapovic in Belgium. They are ex-partisans who served jail terms in Yugoslavia after the 1948 break with the Kremlin and later escaped.

Party officials here have branded them all as "old Communists" because they opposed Marshal Tito's decision in 1948 to break with the Kremlin and pull Yugoslavia out of the Cominform—the former Moscow-led bloc of the world's Communist parties.

It is the first time that a group is known to have organized an alternative Communist party in Yugoslavia since 1948. The "congress" in Bar, which consisted, according to Tanjung, of 12 men, denied the legitimacy of Marshal Tito's regime since the 1948 break with Moscow.

The sources said that Marshal Tito's reaction on being told of the group was one of extreme anger, which was later reflected in a call by the 62-year-old Yugoslav leader for "exemplary sentences."

But they added that moderate sentences were handed out in an attempt not to over-dramatize the incident nor make it a point of confrontation with the Soviet Union.



CAUGHT IN THE ACT—RAF jet fighter (bottom) intercepting Soviet plane on Thursday as it was shadowing NATO ships taking part in exercises in North Sea.

Major Breakthrough Seen

Cypriots Agree to Free All POWs

NICOSIA, Sept. 20 (UPI)—President Glafkos Clerides and Vice-President Rauf Denktaş today agreed to free all remaining prisoners of war who will be released starting Monday.

A United Nations spokesman said the agreement on a general exchange of the estimated 5,000 prisoners captured during the recent fighting was a major breakthrough in the series of talks between the two leaders.

The announcement, read by a UN spokesman, followed a three-hour meeting between the two leaders, the fourth since fighting ended on the island last month.

The announcement said the release of all remaining sick and wounded prisoners and detainees would be completed tomorrow. Figures were unavailable but the exchange was expected to involve only a few dozen men on each side.

The UN spokesman said a joint committee of the Greek Cypriot Red Cross and the Turkish Cypriot Red Crescent would meet later under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross to decide on the time and place of the prisoner exchange.

Mr. Clerides, leader of the Greek Cypriot community, and Mr. Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, met as usual in the Ledra Palace Hotel on Nicosia's "Green Line," which marks the boundary between the hostile communities.

Both denied newspaper reports that Turkey had offered to return the Greek part of the eastern escarpment of Famagusta to Greek Cypriots in exchange for allowing 8,000 Turkish Cypriots to transfer to Turkish-held northern Cyprus.

The sum most frequently quoted by informed Ethiopians is about \$11 billion. This is believed to include tons of gold shipped to vaults in foreign banks.

Ethiopia Plans Court-Martial Of Ex-Aides Under Detention

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—Gen. Aman Andom, chairman of Ethiopia's Armed Forces Coordinating Committee, today announced that former government ministers and officials now under detention would be tried by a general court-martial.

The general addressed the first news conference held for the international press since the military deposed Emperor Haile Selassie and declared a provisional military government last Sept. 12.

Gen. Aman, 51, sidestepped questions on what the military planned to do with Haile Selassie. The question was for the Ethiopian people to decide, he said.

He declined to disclose the whereabouts of the 83-year-old former monarch for "security reasons."

Gen. Aman did not give the precise number of members of the former government under detention at the headquarters of the Army's 4th Division in the heart of Addis Ababa.

But it is reliably understood here that they number about 170 and include aristocratic landowners, former government ministers and officials, provincial governors and judges.

A 15-man inquiry commission is investigating alleged corruption and maladministration charges against them.

Gen. Aman disclosed the structure of the military committee. He said it consisted of 120 men from all branches of the armed forces, ranging from private to major.

He himself is chairman of the council, he added. The general is also chairman of the Council of Ministers—the civilian Cabinet—defense minister and chief of staff.

The government newspaper Ethiopian Herald today carried a bitter attack on the country's parliament, now dissolved by the military.

An editorial said that 211 deputies between them had taken loans of 1.85 million Ethiopian dollars (about \$800,000) from a bank and still owed \$449,000.

Gen. Aman said the military was trying to get back money sent abroad by Haile Selassie but declined to give a figure.

He said "no agreement" had been reached with Haile Selassie.

Cosmos Launchings
MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-655, Tass reported. Yesterday, a cluster of eight Cosmos satellites was launched by a single carrier rocket, Tass said.

2 Courts Reject 7 Bids to Delay Watergate Trial

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Two federal courts today denied seven separate motions by defendants in the Watergate cover-up trial to delay the proceedings scheduled to start Oct. 1.

The U.S. Court of Appeals rejected six requests by former top Nixon administration and re-election campaign officials, who asked for the continuance on the grounds that they could not get a fair trial in the District of Columbia.

And U.S. District Judge John Sirica turned down a separate motion asking for a delay on the grounds that former President Richard Nixon might be too ill to testify.

The six-member Court of Appeals, in brief rulings with one dissent, rejected appeals by former White House Chief of Staff H.R. Halde- man, former chief Nixon domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell and former Haldeman aide Gordon Strachan. The motion denied by Judge Sirica was filed by Ehrlichman.

The judges gave no written opinion for their decisions but the lone dissenter, Judge George MacKinnon, said that it was his view that "damaging pretrial publicity" made a fair trial impossible.

The court action cleared the way for jury selection to begin Oct. 1. Mr. Nixon has been subpoenaed to appear as both a defense and prosecution witness in the trial.

Earlier in the day, special prosecutor Leon Jaworski asked Judge Sirica to conduct an inquiry into the state of the former president's health.

In California, it was announced today that Mr. Nixon will enter a hospital Monday in Long Beach, Calif., 30 miles north of San Clemente, for an indefinite period for tests and treatment for phlebitis.

Mr. Nixon will be treated by Dr. John Lungen during his stay at the Long Beach Memorial Hospital. He is expected to drive there from his home in San Clemente.

Mr. Nixon's personal physician while he was still president, examined Mr. Nixon at San Clemente a week ago and recommended hospitalization.

The former president is expected to be accompanied to the hospital by a stable detachment of Secret Service men who would establish security at the hospital while Mr. Nixon was there.

Mr. Nixon had previously refused to enter a hospital but he apparently changed his mind, possibly at the urging of his family.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Nixon was handed a subpoena to testify as a prosecution witness at the cover-up trial.

The subpoena was served on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

15.6 Per Cent Annual Rate

U.S. Consumer Prices Post Biggest Increase in a Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Consumer prices soared 1.3 per cent in August, as sharp increases in the cost of meats, clothing, mortgage interest and medical services led the biggest inflationary surge of the last 12 months, the government reported today.

The leap in retail prices, which works out to an adjusted annual rate of 15.6 per cent, was overshadowed by near record wholesale price increases during the last two months.

Real Earnings Dip
President Ford's top economic advisers said yesterday that the economy would remain sluggish at least through mid-1975, with no inflation relief expected in the next six to nine months.

The August increase lifted consumer prices 11.2 per cent above a year ago. Real earnings—take-home pay after deductions for taxes and adjusted for inflation—fell nine-tenths of 1 per cent last month to a level 4.1 per cent below a year ago, the Labor Department said. That was the lowest level since December, 1970.

Detailing its price report, the Labor Department said Americans paid more for nearly everything last month. The few exceptions were fresh vegetables, poultry, fish and some nonfood items, including gasoline, which declined for the first time since last September.

The rise in the consumer price index meant a half-billion-dollar increase in pension benefits for federal government retirees and military personnel, whose retirement benefits are adjusted to account for increases in the cost of living.

The 13 per cent rise in consumer prices last month, both adjusted and unadjusted, followed an eight-tenths of 1 per cent increase in July and was the biggest one-month boost reported in a year.

Chile Releases Political Prisoner

SANTIAGO, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—The first of hundreds of political prisoners expected to be freed by Chile's military junta was released last night and was flown to Norway, unofficial sources said.

The prisoner was identified as Paul de Brin, an engineer who had been held for about 10 months in a prison camp in a desert region about 940 miles north of the capital.

The new government came to power in a ceremony at the old governor general's palace in this port city.

At one end of the palace reception room stood a painting depicting the heroes of Portuguese history, including Prince Henry the Navigator and the explorers. But the face of the late dictator, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, was obscured by potted palms.

The new Mozambique Premier, Joaquim Chissano, the third-ranking leader of Frelimo, took the oath of office followed by his eight colleagues. Then Rear Adm. Victor Crespo, the Portuguese high commissioner, shook their hands as visiting African and UN dignitaries looked on.

A lengthy message to the nation from the Frelimo president, Samora Machel, was broadcast for him by the interior minister, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

EEC Agrees on Increase in Farm Prices

By David Haworth

RUSSELL, Sept. 20 (UPI)—Open Economic Community culture ministers agreed today on an overall 5 per cent increase in guaranteed prices for farm products.

The accord, announced this morning after three days of negotiations, is regarded as a purely temporary measure aimed at appeasing the community's militant farmers.

French Agriculture Minister Jean Bonnet commented guardedly on the "very negative" side of the European Commission throughout the negotiations. Mr. Bonnet, who was chairman of the ministers' meeting, indicated his disappointment at the agreed price increase, which is not closer to the French goal of a 9 per cent price rise.

Militant Action
Spokesman for the Common Market farmers' organization, F.A., suggested the possibility of further militant action by its members, similar to their demonstrations in recent weeks. The farmers' organization supported the French demand for an 8 per cent increase, regarding it the minimum figure by which

farmers should be compensated for the effects of inflation on agricultural production costs.

The agreement was made possible only after French, German and British ministers had sought advice early this morning from their governments. Even so, the German minister, Josef Brd, was authorized only to accept the "package" in principle. He told the other ministers that full approval of the compromise must wait for a meeting Monday of the Bonn Cabinet.

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today predicted "great

conflict" within the community because of the increase. West Germany considers any price increase as detrimental to its struggle against inflation.

However, the agreement conceded two strong points to the farmers. First, that next season's annual EEC price-fixing should be brought forward by two months and take effect as of Feb. 1, 1975.

Second, the ministers showed they were sympathetic to the farmers' plea that the agricultural sector had been hit sharply by inflation and they promised to take account of this in the next round of price setting.

The inflationary pressures which forced this interim farm price increase between the normal spring-time sessions are currently running at rates of between 20 per cent and 25 per cent, while farmers' incomes have fallen by an average of between 5 per cent and 15 per cent depending on the product and the country.

The British minister expressed satisfaction with the meeting's results. The 5 per cent increase will have a minimal impact on consumer prices in Britain because of the London government's present policy of subsidizing food.

OAS Rule on Cuba
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The United States today agreed to an Organization of American States review of the 10-year Cuban embargo, but "stopped short" of committing itself on whether diplomatic and economic sanctions should be lifted.

The outcome of the review of the Cuban sanctions, requested by Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, will be the only topic on the agenda of a Western Hemisphere foreign ministers conference Nov. 8 in Quito, Ecuador.

Border Controls Tightened

Spain Warns France on Basques

MADRID, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco charged today that Basque separatists have converted part of southern France into a base for subversive operations against Spain. It demanded that France "put an end to this situation, which is incompatible with friendly relations."

[At Hendaye, France, on the border between the French and Spanish Basque regions, Spanish officials today began asking for passports from Frenchmen wanting to enter Spain, AP reported. Previously a French identity card was sufficient.]

The warning was approved at a cabinet meeting chaired by Gen. Franco. It followed anti-government violence in Spain's northern Basque provinces and the explosion of a terrorist's bomb in Madrid which claimed 11 lives.

Four alleged members of the separatist organization, Euzko Askatasunaren Erakundea (ETA), and a policeman have died in recent gunfights in northern Spain.

"The government has examined in detail the situation created by the treatment which the terrorists of ETA are receiving in France," the statement said.

"Profiting from their apparent status of political refugees, they have converted the French Basque region into a base for subversive operations in Spain," it said.

The government said it "has decided to ask the French government to adopt appropriate measures to put an end to this situation, which is incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries."

"The Spanish government will, moreover, increase vigilance and controls in the region bordering on France," it said.

Press Campaign

The warning, coming after several days of a press campaign against alleged French leniency toward Basque militants, also reflected the anger of the Spanish government at the lack of progress in apprehending the Basque separatists who assassinated Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in a Madrid street in December.

ETA, an underground organization of Marxist leanings, considers itself the spearhead of Basque separatism. The Basque region fought against Gen. Franco in the 1936-39 civil war and as a consequence still has special "autonomy" (privileges which it has been granted under previous regimes).

2 Sentenced in Burgos

BURGOS, Spain, Sept. 20 (AP).—Two men described as members of ETA were sentenced to prison by a court-martial here yesterday.

Jesus Maria Zabarte Aguerri and Angel Gastelumendi Yabeleta received terms of 21 years and 12 years respectively after they were found guilty of attacking the armed forces and of illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Four other defendants, including a woman, were acquitted.

At the same time, Archbishop Capovilla, the Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, the Most Rev. Elias Capovilla, on trial today for alleged weapons smuggling to Arab guerrillas. The defense challenged the court's right to detain or judge him in Jordanian territory.

After hearing arguments for both sides, the three-man district court adjourned until Tuesday to consider the objections without asking the archbishop how he pleaded. His defense counsel, Aziz Shehadeh, said the cleric would plead not guilty to all the charges.

At the same time, Archbishop Capovilla's counterpart for northern Israel, the Most Rev. Joseph Raya, went by plane to Rome after resigning his post and charging that his Beirut-based superior and the Vatican had interfered in his duties. Archbishop Raya hinted that there had been friction between him and his



Israel soldiers guarding the Jerusalem courthouse during opening day of trial of Archbishop Elias Capovilla.

Israel Opens Trial of Prelate On Arms-Smuggling Charges

JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Israel put the Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, the Most Rev. Elias Capovilla, on trial today for alleged weapons smuggling to Arab guerrillas.

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superiors over his support for Jewish rule over Jerusalem.

The Greek Catholic Church is in communion with the Holy See and recognizes the authority of the Pope. It is not a part of the Greek Orthodox Church.

As he entered the court, Archbishop Capovilla smiled and blew kisses to clergymen and lay followers. He then leaned attentively on a silver-headed walking stick while Judge Moshe Golan read out the three-count indictment. The Syrian-born prelate was flanked by two plainclothes security service agents.

Archbishop Capovilla, 65, was arrested in Arab East Jerusalem Aug. 9 and later indicted for twice carrying guns, grenades, explosives and Kalashnikov rocket launchers across the Lebanese border in his innocence. The prosecution said he planned the smuggling in Beirut with two commanders of the Fatah guerrilla organization.

Defense Objections

Before the archbishop could enter a plea, Mr. Shehadeh made two preliminary objections in support of his argument that the case should be dismissed.

Citing Israeli law and United Nations resolutions, the defense lawyer asserted that the court had no sovereignty in East Jerusalem, which Israeli troops captured from Jordan in the 1967 war.

Mr. Shehadeh said the prelate also enjoyed diplomatic immunity from prosecution by right of his Vatican passport and Israeli transit visa for travel to Lebanon on church business.

Prosecutor Gabriel Bach said the government had legally incorporated East Jerusalem in 1967. International law, he added, did not contradict Israeli legal jurisdiction over the area because Jordan also assumed control in the 1948 war by virtue of military occupation.

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Need to Seek Equitable Peace Ford, Gromyko Agree on Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—President Ford and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met for the first time today and later issued a statement that they had agreed "on the importance of the continuing efforts for a lasting and equitable peace in the Middle East."

With Secretary of State Henry Kissinger planning a new Middle East trip early next month to seek a resumption of Arab-Israeli negotiations, the joint statement was welcomed by American officials as a sign that the Russians were at least not trying to block the American mediation efforts.

It was a significant "detente" day for Mr. Ford. In addition to his 2 1/2 hours with Mr. Gromyko, the President had earlier met for 45 minutes with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., to try to work out the final details of a compromise package that would allow the Russians to get trade concessions in return for promises

of liberalization of Soviet emigration policies.

But Sen. Jackson said later that the administration and Congress were still "hung-up" over the exact legislative language to insure that the Russians lived up to their part of the deal. Moscow has privately given assurances that in return for trade concessions it would allow at least 60,000 Jews to emigrate yearly and would end harassment of would-be emigrants.

Sen. Jackson said that Mr. Ford stressed to Sen. Jackson that he believed that once Congress has given him permission to extend nondiscriminatory tariffs to the Russians, he should be able to renew the authority every year, with Congress only having the right to veto it.

Sen. Jackson, the chief negotiator for Congress on this issue, insisted that each year the President should have to get Congress's approval of the renewal.

Mr. Ford and Sen. Jackson agreed to continue discussions, but an aide said, "We're at the wire and someone will have to yield."

Mr. Kissinger, in making major presentation to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Soviet-American relations, said that progress being made and that an agreement might be reached as early as next week. Both administration and Senate informants agreed that all other details been worked out.

Sen. Jackson, a long skeptic of détente with the Soviets, was introduced to Mr. Gromyko on his way out of Ford's Oval Office at the House. They shook hands and exchanged pleasantries.

The fact that Sen. Jackson and Mr. Gromyko were discussing ways of improving Soviet-American relations seemed to symbolize that the "detente" debate on détente seems have come and gone with much of a flurry.

The "detente" had been red by Mr. Kissinger a month ago when the dispute a link between trade concessions and Jewish emigration was acute.

Mr. Kissinger had argued it was dangerous to pre Russians to alter their in return for normal trade concessions.

This had escalated a wider-ranging argument whether the United States make the internal situation Russia a factor in relation to the Middle East.

But somewhat to Mr. Kissinger's surprise, the Russian summer decision, willingness to make trade concessions on Jewish emigration for trade benefits, data and normal tariffs, made a compromise possible ended the sharp dispute. Mr. Kissinger and Sen. J also removed the main of the "great debate."

Brandt Explains His Role In Spy Affair to Probers

(Continued from Page 1)

state elections in Hesse and Bavaria next month.

On March 1, he testified, Mr. Genscher, who is now Mr. Schmidt's foreign minister, and Mr. Nolau came to him and told him there was no reason to call government prosecutors into the case.

Even then, he said, he had his doubts. "I was told that the Guillaume family had two children and said as far as I knew there was only one son. This made me doubt the accuracy of the surveillance again."

The doubt was not ended until the arrest of Guillaume—and the political explosion that followed it—in April.

"I assumed," Mr. Brandt said, "that those who were responsible for such things would do what they had to do, and that the risks arising from the situation [leaving Guillaume in his job] would be held to a minimum."

It later turned out that, during the 1973 vacation, top-secret documents came into Guillaume's hands, through some still-unexplained failure in the surveillance over him.

"Knowing what we do now," Mr. Brandt said, "what looked like reasonable procedure then was in fact highly questionable. I thought I should take responsibility for the mistake."

Mr. Brandt was not questioned at all about the role that revelations about his private life played in his decision to resign, although he had said last spring that "there were indications my private life would be drawn into speculation about the case."

The two Britons are Susan Ballentine and Alan Watson, sentenced respectively to 6 years and 4 1/2 years in jail. They are in an East Berlin prison.

Miss Ballentine's sentence this week was for trying to smuggle her East German boyfriend out of the country in contravention of East German law. Mr. Watson's case was separate. He chose, some time ago, to settle in East Germany. But after five months he was ordered to leave. He had become involved with an East German girl and after trying to get her out of the country was arrested in March.

Thai Students March

BANGKOK, Sept. 20 (AP).—Several thousand students demonstrated for the second day in a row today. They are seeking the right to vote for 18-year-olds and other changes in Thailand's draft constitution.

(Continued from Page 1)

orders from Mr. Jaworski. The prosecution is expected to have Mr. Nixon authenticate more than 30 White House tapes which may be used as evidence in the trial.

Another subpoena was also delivered commanding Mr. Nixon to give a deposition in a civil lawsuit over security measures taken at a Billy Graham rally in North Carolina in 1971.

Attorneys for the former president have filed a motion to quash the subpoena on the grounds of Mr. Nixon's health.

Wilson Requests East Germany to Release 2 Britons

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson intervened today in an effort to win freedom for two young Britons jailed for trying to smuggle their lovers out of that Communist country.

Mr. Wilson sent a message to the chairman of the state council, Horst Sindermann, expressing official concern at the imprisonment of a British girl and a man who had become involved with East Germans. He urged Mr. Sindermann to exercise his powers of clemency.

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Speaking to the National Newspaper Association, Mr. Laird said \$600 million will be transferred from the West to the Middle East in the next six years.

"That's three times the total money reserves of the entire free world block," he said. "Six hundred billion dollars is more than enough to buy every share of stock on the New York Stock Exchange and that's when it was at the level (Dow Jones average) of 750."

Mr. Mitchell did not say the assassinations. She said Gov. Wallace's action was made when she was in Alabama. "He made it about it," she said.

Gov. Wallace was the presidentially paralyzed in Md. in Laurel, Md., by Arthur

and the matter." If Mr. Nixon was unable to appear, Mr. Nixon's attorney, Herbert Miller, said, testimony might be taken in form of a deposition.

However, Judge Strickland later said, since Mr. Nixon's attorney had made no formal motion to quash the subpoenas, he takes no action for the present. The judge has scheduled a hearing Tuesday with defense attorneys. Finally, the question of Mr. Nixon's health will be discussed.

The former President was poached last month by a man to serve as a defense lawyer. It has been reported, the defense strategy involved claim that Ehrlichman was acting under orders from the former president was prime mover in the cover-up.

Mr. Nixon, while still probed had been named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the up by a grand jury which after being advised that a president could not be indicted. Following his resignation, Nixon was pardoned of all federal offenses by President before any further action was taken.

The pardon, while it made prosecution of the former president for the cover-up or other offenses impossible, also made Mr. Nixon the protection of the Fifth Amendment ban on incrimination. If Mr. Nixon stood the stand, he will have to answer all legitimate questions truthfully or face contempt perjury charges.

'Red Army' Robbery

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (UPI).—A man purporting to be a member of the Japanese Red Army, a branch bank of two million yen (\$4,000) today. He wanted the money to aid Palestinian.

Delegates of 12 Nations Agree On Oil Sharing in Emergency

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Representatives of 12 industrialized nations' energy coordination group agreed here tonight on the text for an emergency oil-sharing pact.

The agreement, which contains complicated arrangements whereby oil-sharing will automatically be triggered off in any future fuel crisis, will now be submitted to the group's member governments for approval.

A Belgian official said that "all substantive issues have been resolved," by the text. He added that it was hoped that the agreement will become effective as of November.

But the doubts raised yesterday about the Norwegian government's attitude still persist. Agreement among the experts here does not represent a final commitment on the part of any of the 12 governments.

The Norwegian delegate invited his colleagues to go ahead with the agreement themselves pending the outcome of a Norwegian parliamentary debate on the accord. The debate is scheduled in three weeks.

The agreement covers such subjects as stockpiling, demand, restraint measures, the need for a pooling of energy information and consultations with oil companies. It also proposes that a special agency be established within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which would have authority over oil-sharing in such a crisis plan were to be executed.

The trigger mechanism in the agreement would come into effect in two cases: If the whole group, which includes the United States, Japan and Western Europe, should be affected by a 7 per cent shortfall in supply or, alternatively, when just one or two member countries are affected by the same shortage.

Under the plan, countries cannot vote in favor of the "trigger," they can only vote against it. To reserve the trigger will require the "no" votes of 10 countries.

This means, therefore, that the automatic element written into the charter is very strong. It is this element which Norway is expected to resist.

Because of the North Sea oil discoveries, Norway will soon be the only net exporter of oil within the group and a large section of Norwegian opinion is opposed to the idea of possible obligatory sharing with other nations.

U.S., Russia Resume Geneva SALT Talks

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Soviet and U.S. negotiators met here today at the second of a new series of talks about an agreement to limit their nuclear arsenals.

Neither side disclosed details of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks at the Soviet diplomatic mission, but conference sources said the delegations, headed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov and U.S. Ambassador-at-Large Alexis Johnson would meet again Tuesday at the U.S. Mission.

U.S., Russia Resume Geneva SALT Talks

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Wilson Requests East Germany to Release 2 Britons

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson intervened today in an effort to win freedom for two young Britons jailed for trying to smuggle their lovers out of that Communist country.

Mr. Wilson sent a message to the chairman of the state council, Horst Sindermann, expressing official concern at the imprisonment of a British girl and a man who had become involved with East Germans. He urged Mr. Sindermann to exercise his powers of clemency.

The two Britons are Susan Ballentine and Alan Watson, sentenced respectively to 6 years and 4 1/2 years in jail. They are in an East Berlin prison.

Miss Ballentine's sentence this week was for trying to smuggle her East German boyfriend out of the country in contravention of East German law. Mr. Watson's case was separate. He chose, some time ago, to settle in East Germany. But after five months he was ordered to leave. He had become involved with an East German girl and after trying to get her out of the country was arrested in March.

Speaking to the National Newspaper Association, Mr. Laird said \$600 million will be transferred from the West to the Middle East in the next six years.

"That's three times the total money reserves of the entire free world block," he said. "Six hundred billion dollars is more than enough to buy every share of stock on the New York Stock Exchange and that's when it was at the level (Dow Jones average) of 750."

Mr. Mitchell did not say the assassinations. She said Gov. Wallace's action was made when she was in Alabama. "He made it about it," she said.

Gov. Wallace was the presidentially paralyzed in Md. in Laurel, Md., by Arthur

and the matter." If Mr. Nixon was unable to appear, Mr. Nixon's attorney, Herbert Miller, said, testimony might be taken in form of a deposition.

However, Judge Strickland later said, since Mr. Nixon's attorney had made no formal motion to quash the subpoenas, he takes no action for the present. The judge has scheduled a hearing Tuesday with defense attorneys. Finally, the question of Mr. Nixon's health will be discussed.

The former President was poached last month by a man to serve as a defense lawyer. It has been reported, the defense strategy involved claim that Ehrlichman was acting under orders from the former president was prime mover in the cover-up.

Mr. Nixon, while still probed had been named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the up by a grand jury which after being advised that a president could not be indicted. Following his resignation, Nixon was pardoned of all federal offenses by President before any further action was taken.

The pardon, while it made prosecution of the former president for the cover-up or other offenses impossible, also made Mr. Nixon the protection of the Fifth Amendment ban on incrimination. If Mr. Nixon stood the stand, he will have to answer all legitimate questions truthfully or face contempt perjury charges.

'Red Army' Robbery

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (UPI).—A man purporting to be a member of the Japanese Red Army, a branch bank of two million yen (\$4,000) today. He wanted the money to aid Palestinian.

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Britain Says Jordan Admits Selling Arms to S. Africans

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Britain officially disclosed today that Jordan has admitted selling British-built Centurion tanks and a land-to-air missile system to South Africa.

The Foreign Office said the clandestine deal, repeatedly denied by Jordan, represented a breach of certain arms supply contracts.

"We have left Jordan in no doubt about our strong feelings that British arms should have found their way to South Africa," an official source said.

Arms Embargo

Britain maintains a total arms embargo on South Africa to demonstrate its disapproval of that country's racial policies.

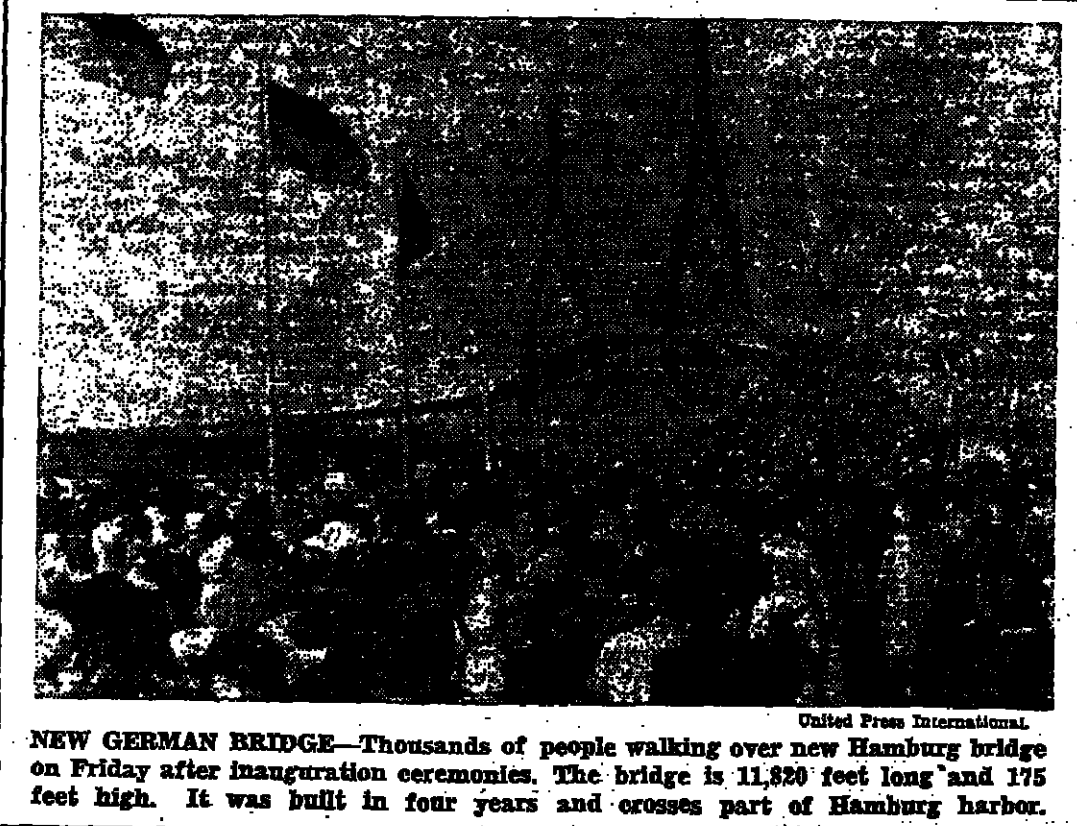
The Foreign Office said in a prepared statement that the Jordanian government "has given us an explanation of the circumstances" in which the deal was transacted.

A spokesman added that "they also have given us assurances about the future disposal of British equipment." This was understood to amount to a promise that similar resales would not occur.

About 41 secondhand Centurion tanks were involved in the deal, British officials said. The missile system is a light weapon that can be carried on two trailers and enables anti-aircraft units to attack low-flying aircraft.

The British officials said they were satisfied, on the basis of Jordanian assurances, that no British Hunter jets were involved in the deal.

British officials stressed they



NEW GERMAN BRIDGE—Thousands of people walking over new Hamburg bridge on Friday after inauguration ceremonies. The bridge is 11,820 feet long and 175 feet high. It was built in four years and crosses part of Hamburg harbor.

سكنا من الامم

Setback for President

ate Rejects Ford Request Delay in Federal Pay Rise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—President Ford lost his bid to delay a scheduled pay rise for federal employees until after the November election. The Senate rejected his request by a 52-45 vote.

But some proponents, encouraged by the close vote and citing two crucial actions that shaped the bill, called for a fifth attempt. A decision was not expected until next week.

The legislation, an issue in Congress for the last five years, would set up a new federal agency to speak for consumer interests.

And in a strategy shift reflecting administration concern over restrictions on its foreign aid program, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday told senators that he preferred delaying a congressional vote on the aid measure at this time.

Several sources reported that Mr. Kissinger told the Democratic caucus that he would rather have Congress continue the old foreign aid legislation for at least a few months, instead of voting on a bill which the administration feels is full of restrictions on executive authority.

'First Test'

Statement Wednesday, Mr. Ford said the Senate to sustain a month delay and do "I see this vote as the first test of our common effort to raise our economic house in the Senate."

ing the vote, Mr. Ford was "disappointed" in the action but that he was "most important and heated pieces of consumer in the Senate."

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rd Names Ronald Nessen, BC Newsmen, as Press Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—President Ford personally named Ronald Nessen as his press secretary today. Mr. Nessen, 40, with Mr. Ford's press secretary, J.P. Terborgh, after the pardon of President Richard Nixon.



Ronald Nessen

Nessen, 40, with Mr. Ford's press secretary, J.P. Terborgh, after the pardon of President Richard Nixon.

1st Policewoman Is Slain in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—A 24-year-old police rookie, fatally shot today about six blocks from the White House, was the first policewoman to be killed in the line of duty, the FBI said.

1, Finland Ties

MANDU, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—Nepal and Finland have to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, Foreign Ministry announced today.



READY FOR ACTION—Boston policewoman walking in front of the Hyde Park High School on Thursday where trouble has erupted between white and black students.

Parents Picket Boston School In Busing Issue

BOSTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Attendance at East Boston High School was about one-third of normal today as several hundred students refused to cross a picket line set up by parents at the school, the mayor's office said.

U.S. Is Releasing Deserters Under Ford's Clemency Plan

PORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 20 (AP)—Thirty-two deserters will be released this afternoon on 30-day paroles from Port Leavenworth under President Ford's conditional clemency plan, a spokesman said.

American Spots Jupiter Satellite

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 20 (AP)—What is believed to be Jupiter's 19th moon—a tiny satellite no bigger than five miles in diameter—has been discovered by an astronomer at Palomar Observatory, it was announced yesterday.

Italian AF Jet Slams Into Building; 2 Die

FLORENCE, Sept. 20 (AP)—An Italian Air Force jet today crashed into a building at Quarracchi, a suburb of Florence, killing its two pilots. Five pedestrians were injured, the police said.

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Makarios Visit Is Set

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Rockefeller Places Fortune At \$62.5 Million Plus Trusts

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP)—Vice-presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller said yesterday that the personal fortune of him and his wife is \$62.5 million and that he also receives the income during his lifetime from two trusts with total net assets of \$120 million.

The \$62.5-million figure updates an earlier report, filed with the Senate Rules and House Judiciary Committees, that put the former New York governor's net worth at \$33 million.

The nominees had not planned to announce any figures on his holdings until his appearance Monday at Rules Committee hearings on his nomination.

But he said the "leak" of the \$33-million figure had created an "incomplete and, therefore, misleading impression" of his financial position and he had decided to release total figures now "to keep the record straight."

The \$33-million estimate was first published in The Washington Post, which said that the figure was only preliminary and would be revised upward.

Mr. Rockefeller said "the difference between \$62.5 million and the \$33-million figure... is largely accounted for by the fact that the leaked figure did not include the value of art and real estate I have already pledged to be given away for public use and enjoyment after my death."

That alone, he said, accounted for \$20.5 million of the difference and updated appraisals of art and real-estate holdings for the remainder.

"In addition to my personal assets," the four-time New York governor said, "I receive the income during my lifetime of two trusts with total net assets of \$120 million. This information was not included in the leak to the press."

Therefore, total assets owned outright and in the trusts amount to approximately \$182.5 million.

Mr. Rockefeller's statement did not make it clear whether the principal of the \$120 million in trusts—believed to have been left him by his father, John D. Rockefeller Jr.—was available to him personally or whether his interest in the trusts consisted solely of the right to receive income from them, with the principal passing on to someone else later on.

Confusion on Point

His statement on one point appeared to indicate that he was only entitled to the income, but at another point he referred to the \$120 million as assets which raised his total asset figure to \$182.5 million. Aides did not provide any clarification.

The preliminary \$33-million figure given to the Rules and Judiciary Committees reportedly included about \$400,000 in cash, \$1 million in furnishings, \$2 million in boats, cars and planes, \$50,000 in jewelry, \$13 million in stocks (many listed at acquisition rather than current market value), \$12.5 million in art, porcelain and silver (with some holdings listed at acquisition value) and about \$8 million in real estate. This adds up to \$37 million, but the nominee was said to have \$4 million in liabilities.

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hundreds of copies of Saigon newspaper being burned to protest press restrictions.

After Newspaper Editions Seized

Anti-Regime Protest Held in Saigon

James M. Markham
SAIGON, Sept. 20 (NYT).—A hundred demonstrators gathered in Saigon's streets this morning in the first large-scale government protest here since the signing of the Paris peace agreements 19 months ago.

The demonstration was triggered by government orders to confiscate today's editions of three Saigon newspapers that had published the full text of a Catholic priest's six-count "indictment" of President Nguyen Van Thieu for alleged corruption.

Minutes after a uniformed police officer delivered the first confiscation order at 3:55 p.m. to Vo Long Trieu, publisher of Dai Dan Toc, printers, priests, a handful of Buddhist monks and others tossed bundles of newspapers into the streets.

Saigon Loses Radio Contact With Post Attacked by Reds

SAIGON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Radio contact with the South Vietnamese government was lost today with the attack on a South Vietnamese Marine position and then assaulted it, the command said. Reports indicated that one marine was killed, four wounded and 17 were missing. North Vietnamese casualties were not known.

In Phnom Penh, the United States provided Cambodia with an additional \$19.5 million in aid yesterday under an agreement signed today by Ambassador John Gunther Dean and the acting foreign minister, the U.S. Embassy announced.

Of that sum, \$18.5 million goes to the commodity import program which enables Khmer farmers to use American dollars to buy certain essential items abroad, such as spare parts, chemicals, machinery and fertilizer.

The remaining \$1 million was added to the multinational exchange support fund to prop up Cambodia's currency, the embassy said.

Meanwhile, other demonstrators had set a pile of gasoline onto the street and built a bonfire with the remaining paper, which a plainclothesman unsuccessfully tried to snuff out with a malfunctioning fire extinguisher.

A similar scene was enacted outside the nearby printing shop of Dien Tin, a leftist opposition daily. Then an assemblage of opposition deputies, priests, Buddhist monks and a white-gowned priest of the Cao Dai sect marched boldly for a half mile to the offices of the third banned newspaper, Song Than.

Hostility Remains

Diplomatic Ritual Smooths South Korean, Japan Rift

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (NYT).—South and Japan formally resumed a monthlong diplomatic ritual that did little to the hostility between the two nations in northeast Asia. Special Japanese envoy arrived to deliver a personal letter from Premier Kakuei Tanaka to President Chung Hwan of South Korea. In an oral statement, Tanaka said that the Japanese government expressed regret of Japan's involvement in the attempted assassination of President Park on Aug. 15.

President, whose wife was during the shooting, said the letter and said through spokesman that "the incident was an unfortunate one for peoples of Korea and Japan."

Since that failed to satisfy President Park, Korean officials reported that Mr. Shinra said Japan felt deeply responsible for the incident, would sternly punish offenders in Japan and would do its best to prevent activities in Japan aimed at overthrowing the South Korean government.

The Koreans also reported that Foreign Minister Kim Dae-jung said Mr. Shinra's remarks, then asked the Japanese envoy to confirm them, which Mr. Shinra did.

Each side can interpret and explain today's ritual any way it pleases. The Koreans can say they got a written apology, the Japanese that they orally expressed regret. The Koreans can say that they have a Japanese promise to control North Koreans in Japan; the Japanese can say they will merely enforce their own laws.

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Ford to Visit Seoul
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—President Ford has accepted an invitation from President Park to visit South Korea on Nov. 22 and 23, a White House spokesman said today.

Mr. Ford will go to Korea following an already scheduled three-day visit to Japan on Nov. 19.

19 Die in Iranian Wreck
TEHRAN, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Nineteen persons were killed and 20 others injured when a passenger bus and a car collided with a trailer on a highway about 150 miles south of here, it was reported yesterday.

Following Outcry Abroad

Moscow, in Reversal, Agrees To Nonconformist Art Show

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Soviet authorities, who encountered an outcry abroad after the forcible disruption of an unofficial outdoor art show Sunday, reversed themselves today and told a group of nonconformist artists that they could hold another show next week.

A spokesman for the artists said that Mikhail Shkolin, deputy director of the culture administration of the Moscow City Council, had told four of their representatives this afternoon that the group could have a show Sept. 28 in the woods near Izmailovsky Park.

The site, on the northeastern edge of Moscow, is far from the area first chosen by the artists. Izmailovsky Park has been used for various exhibitions and is not far from the area that Moscow proposes as the headquarters for the 1980 Olympics.

After their first show had been violently disrupted by bands of vigilantes, some of whom were later identified as plainclothes policemen, the artists had appealed to the government for approval for an outdoor show on Sept. 29.

Alexander Glaser, a poet-translator and poet collector who acts as spokesman for the group, said today that the artists had been surprised by the quick approval. The four artists' representatives who met with Mr. Shkolin, he said, had withheld acceptance until they could talk with the others and inspect the site. Some of the artists were disappointed that a Saturday had been offered as a date, because it is a working day, instead of the originally requested Sunday.

Privately, the artists credited the international outcry touched off by the violent disruption of the first show—and the embarrassment felt by at least some elements of the leadership by the image of bulldozers and vigilantes ripping up paintings—with persuading the Kremlin to reverse its position.

Semi-official Soviet sources, in an effort to absolve the Soviet leadership of responsibility for the first fracas, have attributed it to decisions made on the Moscow city level.

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The figure of 200 is conservative, said Mrs. Rivasorda Regalado, the emergency committee in Honduras. "It could easily reach 400."

The Honduran committee said that there was heavy flooding and that bridges and communication lines were washed out. The storm raked northern Honduras yesterday with sustained winds of 110 miles an hour and gusts reaching 140 miles an hour.

The hurricane, now downgraded to a tropical storm, pushed into southern Mexico today.

The National Emergency Relief Committee in El Salvador said that at least 10 persons were killed in that country. There were no confirmed deaths in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Belize (formerly British Honduras), all of which suffered damage to roads, bridges, communications and electrical services.

Russia Raps Chinese Over UN Charter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union accused China yesterday of "behaving like John Foster Dulles in the worst days of the cold war."

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik made the charge to China's permanent representative, Huang Hua, as the 26-member Strengthening Committee began a two-day session to recommend an agenda for the 20th General Assembly.

Mr. Huang had just attacked a Soviet demand to drop a revision of the UN Charter from the agenda. The committee finally rejected the Soviet proposal by a vote of 19-3 with two abstentions. The United States sided with China.

Reputation Invoked
The Russian's reply invoked Mr. Dulles's reputation for his anti-Communist foreign policy during his years as secretary of state in the administration of President Dwight Eisenhower.

Mr. Malik said that reviewing the charter would be "incompatible" with the idea in the document itself of strengthening international peace and security. He explained that a revision could undermine the Security Council veto power held by the five big powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

But Mr. Huang, arguing that the charter was drawn up nearly three decades ago, said that there have been enough changes to warrant a review. He accused Moscow of seeking to suppress the demands of Third World countries for a charter review.

Assembly president Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the foreign minister of Algeria, intervened with an appeal for "dignified serenity" in the proceedings.

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Turkey Planning No NATO Boost

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Turkey will not increase its defense against the Warsaw Pact nations just because Greece has withdrawn its armed forces from NATO, Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy said today.

The minister, speaking after talks with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns at the alliance's headquarters here, told journalists such a move was unnecessary.

He said NATO, which because of the Greek move now has a gap in its defense line, had not asked Turkey to take over responsibilities formerly entrusted to Greece.

Mr. Gunes said the Turkish Army was fulfilling its NATO role by keeping troops along the Turkish border with the Soviet Union. Troops on Cyprus were taken from the northern border zone, he added.

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Denmark Cabinet Survives 4 Votes

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20 (UPI).—In one of the most tumultuous days in Danish parliamentary history, Liberal Democratic Premier Poul Hartling's minority government today survived four motions of no-confidence and pushed a hotly debated tax reform bill through the Folketing (parliament).

The 60-year-old government leader survived a fourth motion, sponsored by the tiny Communist party, when members of the rightist Progress party broke ranks and voted against orders issued by party leader Mogens Glistrup.

The final vote was 90 for the government and 85 against with two abstentions.

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50,000 Rally in Plaza

Mrs. Peron Seeks Workers' Backing

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 20 (AP).—To rhythmic chants of "Isabel, Isabel" and "Peron is present," President Juan Peron's widow made a dramatic balcony appearance before 50,000 workers today to rally support against a terrorist threat to her government.



Isabel Peron

As she spoke, police reported another killing, the 12th in six days. More than 100 bombs have been set off in the last week in violence attributed to the extreme left wing and right wing of the Peronist movement.

Yesterday, Montoneros disguised as policemen and telephone repairmen kidnapped two brothers who head a major grain company.

Julio Troxler, a former deputy police chief in Buenos Aires and a leftist Peronist, was pushed from a moving car and then shot in a southern section of the capital.

Yesterday, Montoneros disguised as policemen and telephone repairmen kidnapped two brothers who head a major grain company.

The method of his assassination was similar to the slaying Monday of two other leftist Peronists. Absent from the crowd cheering Mrs. Peron in the Plaza de Mayo were the thousands of leftist Peronist youths and their militant wing, the Montoneros, who have declared guerrilla war against the state.

pany Jorge Born, 41, and Juan Born, 39. A business executive and a chauffeur were killed.

The Montoneros said they will try the brothers for "offenses" by their company. Bunge and Born.

In her address, Mrs. Peron, who became President July 1, said: "Peron, from where he is, will be happy because he is seeing his people congregated in the Plaza de Mayo. I am nothing more than his executor."

She had just signed a labor law, amending legislation implemented during Peron's 1946-55 dictatorship. It grants workers protection from arbitrary firing, permits them to inspect their company's books and gives them the benefit of the doubt in labor disputes.

The General Labor Confederation ordered its 2 1/2 million members to stop work for eight hours to swell the crowd for Mrs. Peron. The former dictator and his first wife, Evita, used to electrify the crowds whenever they appeared on the balcony.

Irish Official Urges Dublin To Abandon Claim to Ulster

DUBLIN, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Justice Minister Patrick Cosgrave said tonight that the Irish Republic should give up its controversial claim to Northern Ireland.

and would have no element of fear for either of the partners to it," Mr. Cosgrave said.

He described Articles 2 and 3 of the Irish Constitution, which lay claim to the six counties of the North, as "non-effective in practice and legalistic."

Protestant leaders warned that there could be no effective cooperation between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic while the latter claimed jurisdiction over the whole island.

Mr. Cosgrave's speech, according to political sources, had the full backing of Premier Liam Cosgrave's coalition government. It was being interpreted as a move to test public reaction on this highly controversial question in the republic.

If the reaction is favorable, Mr. Cosgrave is expected to go ahead with plans for such a referendum, these sources said. Mr. Cosgrave's speech followed by a few days his secret meeting with Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees at a heavily guarded military air base outside Dublin.

Cosgrave-Wilson Meeting
It also followed a meeting between Premier Cosgrave and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in London.

In his speech, Mr. Cosgrave said that a decision to repeal the articles would be a "gesture of repudiation" to Northern Protestants for the violence of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

UNESCO Nominates Senegalese as Head

PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization today unanimously nominated Mahtar N'Diaye of Senegal as the next director general of UNESCO.

Mr. N'Diaye's candidature will be proposed to a general conference of the UNESCO membership Oct. 17, a UNESCO spokesman said. Mr. N'Diaye would be the first black African to head any UN organization, the spokesman said.

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Rhodesia Claims Terrorists Slain

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 20 (AP).—The security forces said today that 10 terrorists had been killed in a combined ground and air attack on "a terrorist group in the operational area" of Rhodesia.

The attack occurred yesterday. The announcement said that a member of the security forces was killed in the engagement.

It said that since Sept. 4 two other terrorists had been killed in two separate engagements and "others" captured. The total number of terrorists killed now was said to be 392 for the loss of 48 members of the security forces, it added.

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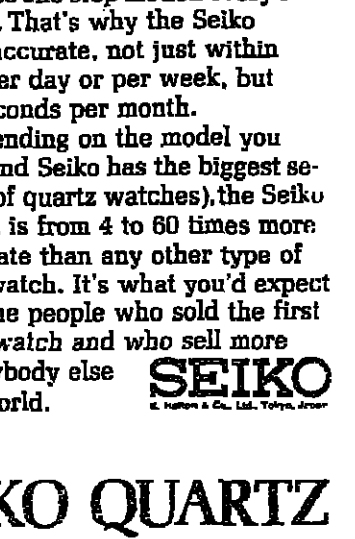
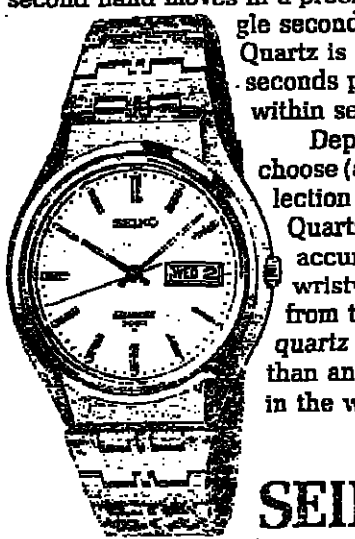
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Food, Oil and the President

President Ford's warning at the United Nations to the oil-producing countries does not, unfortunately, offer much comfort to the rest of the world. He suggested that no country, rich or poor, could escape the consequences of a spread of economic warfare. That much is certainly evident. But if there was an implication that the United States might retaliate against the oil producers through its food policy, that threat does not seem very persuasive.

"The attempt by any country to use one commodity for political purposes," the President said, "will inevitably tempt other countries to use their commodities for their own purposes. . . . It has not been our policy to use food as a political weapon despite the oil embargo and recent oil-price and production decisions." The sentence seems to hint: so far, at least. But the reality of the matter is that there is no way for America to use its food exports as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is using its oil exports. It would be immoral to try it, and as a practical matter it certainly would not work. The oil-exporting countries' need for food is a very small proportion of world trade, and any attempt to operate a retaliatory campaign would promise enormous damage to hungry people in other countries. While it is true that the United States has not been using its agricultural exports as a political weapon, it is also true that the tremendous rises in U.S. agricultural prices have caused as much hardship among its customers abroad as among consumers at home.

The real threat to the newly-rich oil exporting nations is, rather, a world with no stable currencies in which to count their vast wealth, no safe investments in which to hold it, and no free and orderly markets into which to ship the goods that their own industrial development programs are beginning to produce. The real danger of unrestrained increases in oil prices is less a world depression than a general retreat into aggressively mercantilist and protectionist trade and financial strategies by governments as they fight to protect their own people's accustomed standards of living. That is not a prospect that any sensible person can welcome. But tit for tat retaliation by the United States seems very unlikely in the near future, if only because U.S. dependence on imported oil is still rising. America is currently importing more oil—and specifically more Middle Eastern and African oil—than a year ago, before the Arab embargo. The President asks the oil exporting countries "to define their conception of a global policy

on energy." But they do not seem to have any global policy, other than maximizing their earnings in the shortest term possible.

Speeches at the United Nations do not, lamentably, seem to have much effect on events regardless of the high motives or high office of the speaker. President Ford's address covered some of the same ground as Secretary of State Kissinger's speech at the same place last April. Mr. Kissinger also called for world cooperation as the better alternative to economic hostilities. He too laid heavy emphasis on the threat to world order contained in high oil prices and reduced food supplies. But since then, the OPEC nations have steadily and repeatedly raised prices and, with the American drought this summer, world food supplies are lower than ever.

President Ford made the welcome announcement that the United States will increase its budget for food to nations in need. But he offered no firm figures. It seems that the actual amounts remain to be worked out as we go along, season to season, depending on the state of U.S. markets as well as the massive scale of need abroad. U.S. shipments of foodstuffs—mainly wheat, rice and feed grains—to poor nations ran to about 15 million tons a year in the mid-1960s. Currently they are less than one-fourth that level. In dollars, for the past several years, the program has remained in the range of \$1 billion a year. But the price of wheat, for example, has tripled since 1972. If the President increases the spending on food aid by \$500 million a year, the highest figure under discussion, that will be barely enough to hold shipments to last year's quantity.

The President's address was a cautious venture into that part of his new office that is least familiar to him. Perhaps his listeners would be best advised not to search for details and hints. It is wiser to read the speech for its broad outline, which leads to two points. First, the United States will not abandon its responsibility to send food abroad to alleviate hunger, even though the drastic changes in U.S. circumstances make that responsibility unprecedentedly difficult and expensive for Americans this year. Second, the OPEC governments would be well advised to remember that no one has a greater interest in international order than those countries that are small, rich, vulnerable and increasingly dependent on access to world markets. Both of those truths deserve the most careful consideration by Mr. Ford's listeners at the United Nations.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Covert Abuses

President Ford's defense of "covert action" by intelligence organizations against foreign governments is faulty both in its particular application to Chile and as a general tenet of foreign policy. The belatedly-revealed campaign against the government of the late President Salvador Allende adds just one more example of how executive powers can be abused when the element of effective accountability is absent.

Mr. Ford tried to put the most benign face upon the dubious Chilean exploits of his predecessor's administration at his Monday news conference, and again in meeting congressional leaders. Money was indeed spent to influence Chile's political process, he conceded, despite all the previous denials by senior government officials who knew better. But the President explained that this was done only "to help and assist the preservation of opposition newspapers and electronic media and to preserve opposition political parties." This explanation might be more convincing if there were any record of similar concern for democratic opposition voices in Greece under the military junta, for example, or in totalitarian South Vietnam or South Korea today—or for that matter in post-Allende Chile.

The broader question is whether such covert activities were properly conceived and policed inside the government, the legislative as well as executive branch. Key congressional leaders who are supposed to be informed of such operations claim they were kept in the dark. Responsible committees

of Congress were misled in sworn testimony by administration officials. Inside the executive branch the so-called 40 Committee for Intelligence Oversight, chaired by Henry Kissinger as President Nixon's national security adviser, reportedly orchestrated the anti-Allende campaign, even as government spokesmen at all levels were insistently denying any intervention in Chilean affairs.

It is not enough for the President and secretary of state simply to brief invited congressmen on controversial actions once they become known, as happened on Thursday. As we have long advocated, the Congress should insist on more effective oversight procedures than have been exercised so far; one aim should be to break up the concentration of decision-making power in the hands of one man or a small group of anonymous officials under the limited accountability that, more than anything else, invites free-wheeling abuse of power.

It would be a rash statement to say that there is never a need for covert intelligence operations in the modern world, but stringent criteria must be established and enforced before resorting to such dangerous techniques. Lyman Kirkpatrick, one of the nation's most experienced intelligence executives, observed several years ago: "The use of 'covert action' for the implementation of foreign policy may be even counterproductive when successful; when unsuccessful it can be catastrophic."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dealing With Terrorists

An unshakable wish by the collective consciousness (of every nation) not to give in an inch to the sordid and tricky of violence (by terrorists) is irreplaceable. Israel has understood it. Eastern countries as well. Is it then only in the West that one finds this spectacle of crazy disarray, and sees the proof of the weakness of an abstract self-

defeating pseudo-humanism? . . . It is no longer tolerable to go on considering the responsibility for the death of innocent people as something shared, the responsibility rests entirely with those who deliberately kill children and take hostages. The slightest weakness in the face of this is an encouragement to new crimes.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 21, 1899

PARIS—This morning l'Aurore published the following: "The Government of the Republic gives me back my liberty, but it is nothing to me without honor. From this day forth I will continue to seek the reparation of the terrible judicial error of which I am still the victim. I want all of France and every Frenchman to know that I am innocent and was condemned for an abominable crime committed by someone else. . . ."—Alfred Dreyfus.

Fifty Years Ago

September 21, 1924

PHILADELPHIA—In the course of an address delivered here yesterday in connection with the centenary of the founding of the Franklin Institute, Gen. A. E. Williams of the U.S. War Department said that the next war would witness the introduction of an anti-aircraft gun firing a 15-pound shell with deadly accuracy and thus constituting an almost perfect defense against the bombing of cities (large or small) from the air.



End of the Treaty of Rome?

By James Goldborough

PARIS—A different kind of Europe was being talked about following Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's dinner party last weekend, and the EEC commissioners who have been calling the new schemes a violation of the Treaty of Rome are quite right.

That treaty, the European Economic Community's constitution, made the commission into the EEC executive body. The Council of Ministers, the focus of attention at the dinner of the nine EEC leaders, has the power to accept or reject commission proposals, but it is the commission that is responsible for policy-making.

The commission has fallen on hard times. De Gaulle's old attacks on it as a band of expatriates now come from all sides, including the West Germans, who have made it the cruelest blow of all. Helmut Schmidt has been castigating the civil servants of Brussels almost daily with Harold Wilson getting off occasional potshots and Prime Minister Chirac recently branding one commissioner's remarks as not worthy of a Frenchman.

Identity

The relative merits of the commission and the Council of Ministers is a subject of much debate. The difference between those two bodies is the difference between federation and confederation. The council is a group of national foreign ministers who meet to make common policy. The commission is "European," supranational, and commissioners are supposed to lose their national identity when they go to Brussels. Mr. Giscard Wilson getting off occasional potshots and Prime Minister Chirac recently branding one commissioner's remarks as not worthy of a Frenchman.

But the evidence is that the powers the Treaty of Rome bestowed on the commission have in fact blocked, as much as anything, the political development of Europe. De Gaulle would not delegate authority to a group of civil servants. In 1955-56, France boycotted the EEC for seven months because it did not like a series of far-reaching commission proposals (later all adopted).

Fifteen years ago, without De Gaulle, Europe might have become the supranational Europe of the Treaty of Rome. De Gaulle stood that kind of Europe on its tracks, and today, the Europe of Giscard d'Estaing, Helmut Schmidt and the British is taking on a quite different outline. If there was any meeting of the minds among these Big Three of the EEC at Giscard's dinner it was that Europe must start down the road to confederation without any thought to what might lie further ahead. Even Mr. Wilson showed enthusiasm for the idea, and a close reading of the transcript of Wilson's briefing following the dinner attests to his pro-European tone. Though he snipes away at the commission, one gets the strong impression that Wilson wants to keep Britain in Europe, and that a confederation under control of the council is precisely his view of Europe.

Cornerstone

West German and French leaders alike now proclaim European policy as the cornerstone of their foreign policies. On Thursday, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told the Bundestag, "European unity is the central theme of our foreign policy." Schmidt is providing much of

the energy behind the new plans. Sources who attended the dinner said that there was a "pre-arranged signal" between Giscard and Schmidt that allowed Schmidt to open the talks with his revisionist plans. Giscard, when his turn came to talk, did the political philosophizing on Europe while Schmidt talked of organization and economics. Wilson never mentioned the word "renegotiation." British sources said later the tone of the dinner was utterly "iconoclastic."

The new plan goes something like this: The Council of Ministers, made up of nine foreign ministers, becomes the executive of the confederation, a kind of Ministry of Europe. The council would be assisted by a standing political secretariat and by the commission, which would become basically an administrative body thereby violating the Treaty of Rome. Frequent dinner meetings similar to last week's would help the nine national leaders direct the council's work.

In the interests of efficiency, there would be some softening of rule of unanimity in council voting, broadening the areas in which majority vote can prevail. This would not, however, go as far as the Treaty of Rome provides toward total majority rule. Once there was only De Gaulle who opposed majority rule. Now the West Germans, the bankers of Europe, are concerned about schemes the other eight nations might have to spend West German money, and the British, perhaps overplaying their North Sea oil card, want a veto for their oil. But council decision-making would in principle be improved.

In the new plan, the European Parliament, which never has become what the Rome Treaty set out for it, would play a larger role, with its members, by degrees, becoming directly elected. It would legislate on European questions, continuing to control the community's ever-growing budget.

The key to the success of the plan, and to development beyond an embryonic confederation of nation-states, would be how well the overhauled mechanisms function together. Would the gears mesh? For example, what would be the relation between the directly-elected European Parliament and the national parliaments? To what degree would the council be responsible to the European Parliament as the commission now is?

Those are basic questions in any democratic system. Europeans are fond of ignoring the American federation as any model

for today, but the original 13 States experimented for seven years under a confederation before federating. Many of those 18th-century debates ring familiar today.

U.S. History

Says Richard Hofstadter in his "Great Issues in American History": "To induce the States to give up any significant portion of their sovereignty was difficult. Voting in the Continental Congress, and under the Articles of Confederation had always been based on one principle: One state, one vote."

Patrick Henry, arguing in vain against the federal constitution at the Virginia ratifying convention, said on June 6, 1788: "Shall we imitate those governments who have gone from a simple to a splendid government? Such a government is incompatible with the genius of republicanism." The American republic survived, and so did Virginia. The current debate here is in what form Europe is to survive.

Some Hedged U.S. Political Bel

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The week's mail brought three speeches by three wise men—two of whom, regrettably, must be made here by events.

Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., the deputy majority leader of the Senate, sent me excerpts of his speech to the Southern Democratic caucus in Norfolk, predicting a bright future for the Democratic party.

Elliot Richardson, the former almost-everything, forwarded a copy of an address he had made at the University of Pittsburgh indicating that he believed, even in the depths of the Watergate valley last spring, that the Republican party still had the capacity to gain a governing majority in the country again.

And Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon, that marvelous Republican maverick, dispatched the text of his speech at a Reed College convocation, where he hinted, less than subtly, that his vaguely defined "third force" may be the wave of the political future. The rhetoric in all three speeches is compelling, and it is only cruel logic that forces one to conclude that two-thirds of these worthies just have to be wrong.

Well, maybe not. Like pundits and pro football prophets, they manage to hedge their bets.

\$5-Billion Debt

It is doubtful that anyone will be willing to subsidize the Cuban economy to the same degree that Moscow has. This subsidy currently amounts to \$1.5 to \$2 million a day. Cuban indebtedness to the Soviet Union now totals some \$5 billion, a sum that by agreement Havana will begin to repay only in 1986 over a 25-year period.

A former Soviet specialist the State Department, Robert H. Shambaugh, recently told University of Miami faculty for a seminar on Cuba.

He wrote this for the Los Angeles Times

for the Los Angeles Times

for the Los Angeles Times

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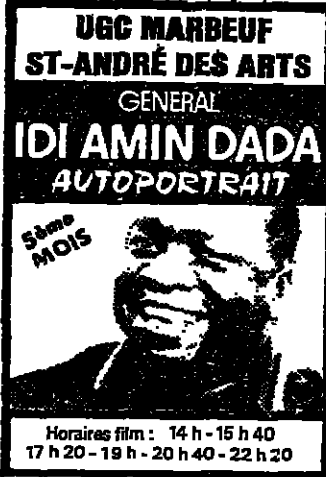
THE ART MARKET

The East Without Mystery

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—For most Western art-market professionals, Japan means enormous financial resources and mystery. Most New Yorkers, Londoners or Parisians who have had prolonged dealings with the Japanese find their taste or, more generally, their reaction to Western art unpredictable.

There is no mystery for Frenchman Gilles Néret, 40, the European manager for the Seibu trading group, which opened the only Western art gallery in Japan which has been and is thriving.



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Néret, who is a journalist, turned to the art business while he was based in Tokyo for the French news agency Agence France-Presse. Néret says that dealing just came his way. First, he was asked to contribute articles on fashion to Japanese newspapers. "I did it and I soon became regarded as an expert. People asked me for advice, which I gave informally. And then, when it happened more and more often, I started doing it on a paying basis."

When, after three years in Tokyo, Néret decided to return to Europe in 1961, the Seibu group asked him to be general manager of its first European office, which, as a result, was set up in Paris instead of London or Düsseldorf, where most Japanese concerns had their offices.

Fashion and Art

"That is how I got involved in art. In the Japanese trade, fashion and art are inseparable." The Seibu advertising department consulted him on art exhibitions which they planned to do, at first for prestige. In Japan, Néret says, businesses want to make money as everywhere else but money is not necessarily the first consideration.

"What matters more than anything else is to organize something that will benefit the community—have a show of Western art, for example, because introducing people to Western art is regarded as offering them cultural opportunities. Of course the advertising department expected news coverage and all that. But it wouldn't even have occurred to them to offer anything for sale—all the more so as the shows were planned in collaboration with national bodies, considered as cultural institutions. The dailies were allowed by law

to spend foreign currency for culture, not commerce."

Néret's first exhibition was on the "Donatier Rousseau and the World of Naïve Painters." He calls it a flop. The spectators numbered around 300,000 instead of an expected million, but it was a relative flop: the sales of catalogues and the entrance fees brought in comfortable returns. It was also an eye-opener to Seibu, for requests for purchases came from some leading Japanese traders.

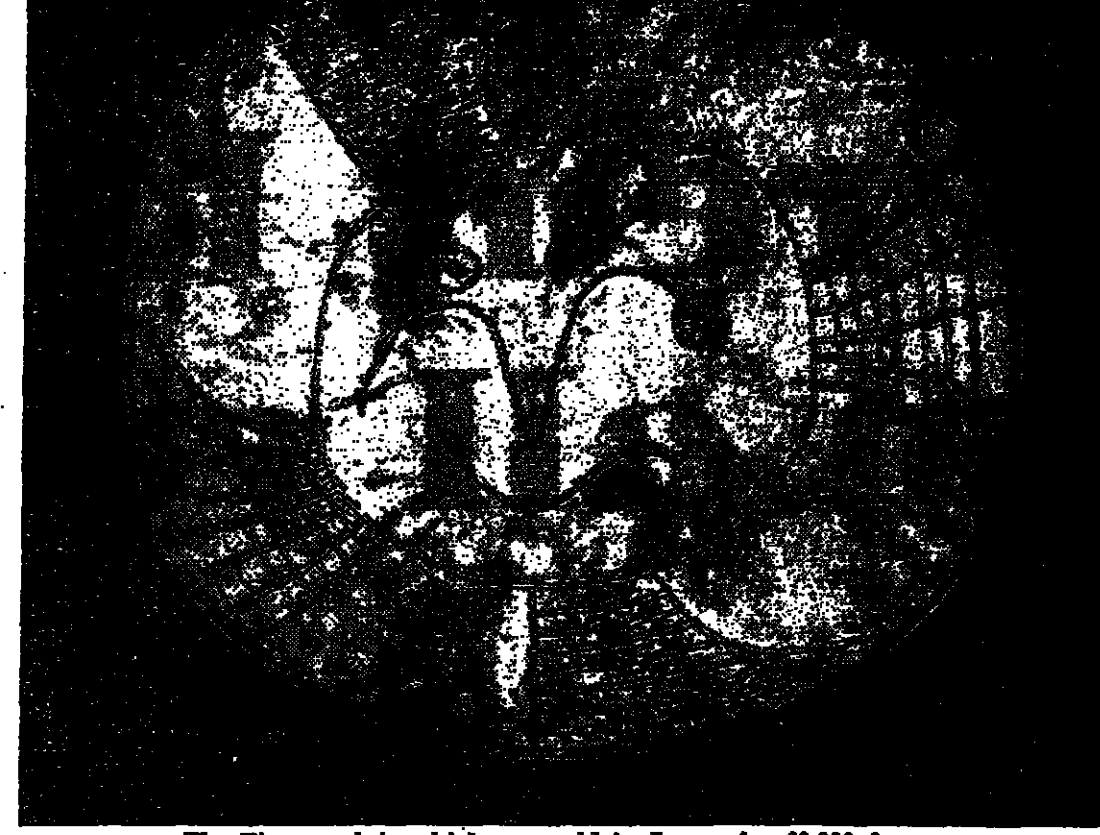
A huge Camille Bombois was sold after the exhibition, probably the first ever to be introduced into Japan by a Western source rather than a Japanese dealer. The art sales department was developed with Néret as adviser. The next important art show was devoted to Gauguin. For Néret, the problem was how to get important works sent over to Japan and on the advice of Raymond Nacenta, then the director of the Galerie Charpentier, where elegant art auctions were held in Paris, he turned to the only readily available private source—Daniel Wildenstein, the world's biggest art dealer, with galleries officially based in New York and London and with by far the largest stock in top works by virtually every painter on the market from Italian Primitives to 20th-century masters.

Their first exchange was not relaxed: Mr. Wildenstein showed over the phone, "You don't display masterpieces in a shop."

"Yes, you do in Japan!" Néret snapped back, "and if you don't understand that a Japanese trading chain is not the same as your local grocer's you will never do anything there."

Wildenstein, amused by the wrangle, extended a helping hand without concealing his skepticism. But the success was enormous, and pictures sold after another show, of Jean-François Millet's work. Wildenstein asked Néret to "take care of his interests in Japan." Fifty-fifty, Néret said, on behalf of the Seibu group, and so it was that Wildenstein's Tokyo opened in 1973. This was a break with Wildenstein policy whereby the other galleries—New York, London, Buenos Aires—are 100 per cent Wildenstein-owned. A greater break still was adapting Japanese customs—while the selection of pictures and commercial policy ultimately rests with Daniel Wildenstein as far as his share is concerned, Néret, who knows his land, is the key figure on behalf of Seibu.

In Japan, Néret says, you have to know a number of things. "You must remember that it is customary to sell not from your gallery but at your customer's home. You must respect the code. If you bring a few pictures to a buyer, the latter feels obliged to buy something. So that a well-behaved Japanese dealer always brings one or two masterpieces which he hopes to sell, and a couple of inexpensive pictures that will allow his client to perform his moral duty in case



The Picasso plate which was sold in Japan for 60,000 francs.

he should not want the masterpiece. It is very rude to offer only expensive pieces. And it is the peak of bad form to bring an inexpensive piece that is rubbish instead of being a pleasing, although minor, piece."

Néret says that several Western dealers made that mistake and it eventually proved fatal. Apart from the great many sophistications of general behavior that apply to trading as anything else, one must penetrate the intricacies of Japanese aesthetics. Some broad rules are fairly obvious although apparently ignored by other Western professionals.

The Japanese don't want large-format paintings. They are not right for their homes and, anyway, it is not customary for them to hang pictures on walls. Néret says they are not much taken with religious subjects. He says his biggest mistake was Art Nouveau: the Far Eastern inspiration, far from appealing to the Japanese, drew their attention to the crudeness of Western interpretation.

They have an interest in sculpture, and often large sculpture. In the latest show staged by Néret on behalf of Seibu, which was organized by the Matsushita Shimbun, the Japanese daily, some remarkable successes were scored. A silver plate, 52 by 48 by 37 centimeters, signed by Picasso was sold for the stiff price of 60,000 francs. Cesar's bronze sculptures did very well because they combine modern flavor and figurative forms. Private collectors bought small masks and a Tokyo district acquired "La Victoire de Vil-

letanense," a huge bronze figure of a woman, for 230,000 francs.

It is not unusual for communities as town districts or even smaller city areas to buy art.

Asked about present Japanese reaction to market difficulties, Néret feels that the depression of last spring is now over. He points out it was partly due to the Japanese internal financial situation. As Néret sees it, the Japanese buying spree of 1972, prompted by the dollar surplus in Japan during which the government authorized unrestricted currency export. The Japanese dealers were then prepared to buy any second-rate Matisse-style art, he says, because the Japanese imitators such as Aoyama were anyway four times as expensive as the "originals" that inspired them.

Then, after November, 1973, when the dollar went up against a monetary clampdown brought about a drastic reduction of Japanese art buys abroad. Some dealers who had no reserves in foreign banks had to cancel orders, contrary to Japanese practice. Now, Néret says, currency restrictions have been eased once again and Japanese dealers will be back in the market.

But, he warns, the "good old days" when most anything could be offered by unscrupulous dealers who got away with it, are over. The Japanese are in a different mood now; they look hard and check three times. They have learned their lesson and know that the code of behavior abroad can be vastly different from their own.

Néret's latest exhibition on Faures is on right now at Seibu's and will later travel to the Ishikawa Departmental Museum. However, Néret concludes, the Japanese don't like group exhibitions, they like one-man shows. "So that will not be the best of tests."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The reorganized Opéra du Rhin opens its season Oct. 4 at Strasbourg with a new production of "Carmen" conducted by Alain Lombard, staged by Nathalie Merrill and designed by Robert O'Hearn. The cast of the premiere is headed by Victoria Coren in the title part, with Jeanette Pilon as Micaëla, Gilbert P. as Don José and Armand MacLennan as Escamillo. The production will also be given in Mulhouse on Oct. 6 and Colmar on Oct. 9, as well as five more times in Strasbourg in October.

Moussorgsky's "Khovanshchina," to be performed in Russian, will be the first new production of the season at the Hamburg State Opera, with Nicolai Ghiaurov and Martti Talvela taking the two principal bass roles of Prince Ivan Khovansky and Dostel, and Christa Ludwig as Maria. Horst Stein will conduct, and August Everding will stage the production, with sets by Andreas Majewski and choreography by John Neumeier. The performances are scheduled for Sept. 28, Oct. 1, 4, 6, 9 and 12.

ART IN EUROPE

Paris

Gilberte Lam, Galerie Albert Bonet, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Oct. 13.

This is an "hommage à Pierre Loeb," the founder of the gallery, father of the present owner and friend of Lam. Loeb and Lam were introduced to one another by Jean Cocteau who took the dealer to Lam's studio. The visit was followed by a brief exchange of views over tea in French. "It was influenced by Les Nègres" (he is influenced by blacks), said Loeb. To which Picasso, during a furious exchange, replied: "If a black is black, he is black!" Cubism, African art, Negroes, Picasso and Surrealism have all, to some extent, shaped Lam's work without eclipsing its national quality. This exhibition includes works done between 1938 and 1945.

Sarkis, Galerie Sonnabend, 12 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Oct. 2.

Political art, Sarkis took a series of records tracing the history of World War II and, disagreeing with the perspective in which it is presented, he ground down the grooves with sandpaper (while recording the sound made in the course of this act), overpainted the original record with an opaque, gray, military color, and painted it gray too, and painted gray concentric grooves on the plastic record cover. Each defaced record, along with its jacket and cover, is shown framed.

Noblet, Galerie Germain, 19 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Sept. 24.

Not an art exhibition, but an extraordinary collection of documents, drawings, from Australian police files. An endless series of mug shots assembled into a manual designed to codify human features in order to facilitate the description of wanted persons. What is striking about all this is the emotions reflected on these faces standing accused before a lens and a 200 watt bulb: the terror of the young girl, the resigned defiance of some, the fear, open or concealed, of all. The eye of the camera is like the eye of God to them and each one, pinned down and isolated by the glaring light, reveals the resentful nothingness he is reduced to in such a moment.

400 Ans de Fantastique, Galerie Garbier, 27 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Oct. 5.

From the 16th to the 20th century, works by 23 artists whose art touches upon that field of imagination loosely labeled "le fantastique" in French. An anonymous Harlem painter working with random elements from Bosch, Max Klinger's famous glove sequence and contemporary caricatures such as Ljuba, Chamaikin and Buccielle.

Amie Aladie, Galerie Anne Collin, 58 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Oct. 5.

Given the visual language she works with, everyday objects (cushions, mirrors, garden chairs) coming into kaleidoscopic encounter with two dimensional graphic traces in a vaguely surreal manner one would expect Aladie's drawings to be in the line of the literary intellectual anglophone extruders associated with this style. Instead her color drawings have a glow of lyrical intimacy that draws one into them. Unaggressive, modestly elusive, communicating on a level that is neither accusatory nor intellectual.

London

Michael Freed/Roger Veal, Erica Bourne Gallery, 15 Temple Fortune Parade, Finchley Road, Golders Green, London N.W.11, to Sept. 30.

Michael Freed is a Cornishman and painter. Roger Veal is a ceramic sculptor. Both live and work in Cornwall, and both are inspired by the distinctive landscape of that seaboard province. Freed makes abstractions which are recognizably figurative. Veal makes total abstractions which yet suggest the spirit of this enchanted coast.

D.H. Smith/Michael Leonard, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, to Oct. 4.

Each artist portrays that aspect of reality which most forcibly

strikes him; Smith, careful pencil watercolors, of landscapes almost ing trees; Leonard, in warm color, intimist manner, Villard.

J.D. Ferguson IS Society, 148 Ne London W.1, to

This is a loan of Scotland's greatest painter, John D. intended to be a gift to the nation. He took up painting 1896-1906 he spent France and Spain settled in France War I he served Navy and afterwards in England the United States a second decade France. From 1911 settled in Glasgow summer 1914 of France.

These biograph necessary to an his work, which gish in feeling a most successful sprations. This section of more gusson's works, London, in Glasg 3) and Edinburgh

Oskar Kokoschka Lamballe Road to Oct. 11

This is a cha together of a sui watercolor and kochka. The fr from 2 p.m. to through Fridays from 11 a.m. to

Weslake, Van I kuel, Whitech Whitechapel, London E.1, to O

Continuing th plenatory and hibitions, the W most stimulating paintings of a and allegory English-domicile "I make pict fantastic furni born, English-b ris van den Br turn what are ments into exp sual poems by t artist and s NIKUM—"Word of the visible at The three conc sidered a coner enormous field: study and aest

Londoners at Portraiture Square, L.O. Nov. 3.

The young rapher Nancy passed the last photographing Londoners in th ings. To coinc cation of a s photographs in NPG has given woman exhibit strangely form made the more: position and un gles.

Automobile Art Museum, Car Road, London

James Barro made a large c rial reflecting th steam carriage bile. It begins century prints road vehicles; a superb series of posters of earl name sculptures of motorcars, costume from t tory of Teplitz; tures by Lallou; Malcolm Campb breakers. "Blue III," and oil pa landscapes by Dame Laura Kn

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IN NEW YORK

Look at the 'Shocking' Jim Nutt

by Emily Genauer

YORK—A certain excitement had been stirred by the Museum's announcement of a first exhibition of the work of Jim Nutt, the best-known member of a group of artists known as the "YBs."

Connoisseurs are familiar with Nutt and his colleagues work, while not strictly new, bears ideological and al similarities from ex-

et Conductor
es for Sweden.

COW, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The Swedish conductor, who has been in the U.S. for a year, is to take up a three-year contract with the Stockholm Music Orchestra, Mr. Nutt, who is also a pianist, was guest conductor of the Stockholm Philharmonic last fall.

February this year the government canceled a contract with Mr. Nutt, who was to conduct the 1st Symphony Orchestra in Sweden, but the contract was later renewed.

Departure today and other jobs this year indicate a Soviet approach to the end of allowing Soviet artists to visit abroad.

hibitions in the Midwest going back to 1968. Their ideas traveled to Venice a couple of years ago, when Nutt had all to himself an important section of the U.S. pavilion at that international show.

But to the general public and even to many artists, Nutt is new. They will be seeing at the Whitney for the first time his searing, logical, painted cartoons, "part subway graffiti, part comic-strip figures that as if a steamroller had run over them."

Nutt's paintings are colored contour drawings—and good drawings, too. At a measure of quality is the artist's ability to realize his intention. The intention here is what the exhibition's catalogue calls stereotypes of "hokey lowbrow taste." Nutt sets his figures against plain backgrounds or patterned to stimulate flowered linoleum or gaudy newspaper illustrations. It's meant to be shocking. But it is just a tiresome domestication of dada.

Goya, Callot, Bosch

Dada is only one of the forebears the catalogue cites in support of Nutt's significance. Goya is mentioned, and Callot, along with Bosch. The comparison is less than convincing. Those four were artists of tremendous sophistication bringing boundless technical skill and imagination to depicting their nightmare visions.

Nutt, whose training was presumably sound enough (art school of the Chicago Art Institute)

stimulates the gaucheries of primitivism.

It doesn't work. The appeal of Le Douanier Rousseau (also cited in comparison) lies in his total innocence. And to depict corruption takes skill, honestly summoned. George Grosz did it, to name a more recent figure.

Miro is also mentioned—and that is not nearly as far-fetched. Fernand Leger's painting is brought into the case, too, as are Stuart Davis, Marc Chagall, the Japanese print-maker, Shikaku, African sculpture, Peruvian pottery and weaving, New Guinea carving, Ensor, pop artists, and the medieval masters Duccio and di Paolo.

Concluding the roster of influences summoned to substantiate the importance of Nutt is Friedrich Schröder—Sommerstein. The catalogue says "Friedrich Schröder-Sommerstein, the son of a Lithuanian coachman, is noted for his anti-social behavior and has at times been interned as a dangerous lunatic. In 1949, without previous experience, he began to make colored drawings."

Who could be shocked today by the spindled world of the cultists, by angles of pigment from Jackson Pollock, by the double-image faces of Dalí, by Masson's animals devouring themselves? Even the hole Claes Oldenburg once dug beside the Metropolitan Museum as an example of pop sculpture seems plausible by the standards of world events.



Jim Nutt's "Toot Toot Wee Woo" in plexiglas.

THEATER IN LONDON: American Sam Shepard's Rootless 'Action'

By John Walker

YORK, Sept. 20 (UPI)—From this side of the Atlantic Sam Shepard has always been the most American of rights, plugged straight into the main currents of myth and age, transforming a familiar experience into a unique of people existing either at the edge of civilization, as Western gunfighters, or as furthest horizons, with heroes involved in science-fiction excursions and invasions.

It is probably too romantic a notion to suggest that he stays in Britain, cutting off from his roots, is having bad effect on his writing. It is nonetheless true that his play "Action" at the Royal Theatre Upstairs is among the most interesting works.

Four characters—two men, locally dressed, both with different heads, and two women, different in their personal inhabit some rustic limbo

following a breakdown in normal life or, at the least, a desperate return to the past.

They are an inadequate community surrounded by other small self-enclosed communities, each looking inward and out of touch with the other. The setting suggests some post-nuclear holocaust drama although, from internal evidence, the play appears to be set in 1965.

Waiting for Dinner

It is Christmas. The four are waiting for a dinner of turkey with no trimmings, since a frost has killed all their vegetables. In the background, colored lights blink on and off on a small Christmas tree that is otherwise bare.

The occasion for them is as empty—their concern is only for food. There is no particular significance in the event, just as there is none in their lives.

They are paranoid, occasional—that's all that covers me," says one, pointing to terror at his side with short memory spans and

no knowledge of a future. But they are also disconnected from the present.

It is possible to read into this play many meanings. It could be taken as a satire on rural communities, as a call for some sort of Walt Whitmanesque brotherhood, as suggesting a belief in, or a rejection of, the importance of ritual, as a work about the need for a historical consciousness, the necessity to understand and comprehend the past in order to live out the present. Or it could mean none of these things. Plays that can mean all things to all men suggest a confusion in the mind of the author. And, as a surrealist work, it lacks precisely the quality of surprise.

Moments That Work

There are a few moments that work. Stephen Moore's speech in which he recalls his childhood as a prisoner in which he was allowed to make no choices and from which he escaped through delinquency, so

that suddenly he was in a wider world where everyone—judges, police, social workers—seemed concerned about him, does brilliantly turn conventional thinking topsy-turvy.

And there's an absurd scene in which Stephen Res, standing on a chair, suddenly sees a fish on the floor—it has been thrown out of a bucket of well water—and is worried lest people think he's taken refuge up there because he's frightened of the fish.

In his concentration on everyday activities—the characters give their full attention to such tasks as moving chairs or sweeping the floor—Mr. Shepard suggests some of the same realistic concern as Peter Handke, the belief that each human action is as important as the next, or as futile. The play has a nihilistic core, for its people are not complete. Their actions have no mind behind them, just as their thoughts have no body.

Under Nancy Meckler's solid direction, the acting lacks vitality and Mr. Shepard's accustomed ambivalence of language is also tamed, making for a disappointing evening.

issues it raises to a gift, essentially theatrical irony.

Mr. O'Connor, best known as an excellent actor, does not help matters by directing his own play at a plodding pace although he must have been handicapped by the poor acting of many in the cast. In the main roles, John Castle, Maureen O'Brien and David Horovitch are competent.

At the Phoenix Theatre, Dame Edith Evans has returned briefly to her delightful show, "Dance With Me and My Friends," in which she relives some of the highlights of her long, distinguished career.

At the Cambridge Theatre, Brian Rix celebrates his 25 years in the theatre with "A Bit Between the Teeth," an undernourished farce.

Entertainment in New York

YORK, Sept. 20 (UPI)—is how The New York critics rate new films and

Films

Henry Miller Odyssey, a century (1969) directed and ed by Robert Snyder, I not be missed if you care about writers or writing. Nora Sayre. She writes: any fascinating flashbacks, movie details a writer's apprenticeship on the road from 1912 to 1918, while Mr. Miller (aged 78) narrates in his nasal voice. Although Mr. Miller is an old-fashioned writer, celebrating play, a sense of own enormous industry through the film, says "The movie jumps most between past and present between California and

France... it illustrates that Mr. Miller has far more to offer a contemporary audience than his reputation for sexual politics which aren't reflected here."

"Red: Insurgent Mexico" is a movie about John Reed, an American journalist, and his experiences in the Mexican Revolution in 1913-14, when he followed the troops of Gen. Tomas Urbina and Pancho Villa. Based on Reed's book, "Mexico Insurgent," it is directed by Paul Leduc and is in Spanish with English subtitles. While "political business" is the movie's main theme, Nora Sayre says, it is worth seeing "for its thoughtful evocation of old-fashioned warfare, when fighting was a slow and clumsy process." Claudio Obregon plays Reed, and Eduardo Lopez Rojas, Ernesto Gomez Cruz and Juan Angel Martinez also take part.

Plays

"Big Fish, Little Fish." Hugh Wheeler's "provocative play, admirably directed by Richard Altman, is given an interesting, alert revival by the Off Off-Broadway U.R.G.E.N.T. company, says Howard Thompson, recommending the evening.

"Mr. Wheeler, with his quicksilver dialogue and snug construction, has set shimmering a quiet, cozy Manhattan orbit of friendship and dependence centering on a charismatic man, an obscure publishing director," says Thompson. "Even with a loose center, in casting Mark Fleischman plays the hero, it says much about human need and selfishness, combined." Philip Lawrence, Richard Self, Courtney Burr and Ruth Livingston are among those taking part.

At the ICA's Terrace Theatre, a new company, Actors Unlimited, has revived to little effect Joseph O'Connor's "The Iron Horse," a play written in the 1950s dealing with the Irish troubles of the 1920s. The influence of Sean O'Casey lies heavily upon it.

The play is full of undigested symbolism—its central character is a blinded IRA leader constantly making speeches about how it is easier to see in the dark—and strains at every point, with endless rhapsodizing by the minor characters, emerging from the Celtic twilight.

It subjugates its theme to the mechanics of a thriller-like plot involving a love affair between an Irish girl and a captured British soldier who is condemned to death and sacrifices the moral

Run-of-Mill Thieves Involved

Art Thefts Increase in New York

By Emanuel Perlmutter

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT).—A week ago burglars broke the windows of three art galleries and antique shops on Madison Avenue and stole sculptures and other works of art valued at about \$25,000.

Madison Avenue between 57th and 75th streets is the heart of New York's art market. Owners said that thefts from their establishments have been endemic in recent months.

Police officials admitted that there has been a recent increase in art thefts. They blamed it on the devalued dollar, the increased prices commanded by works of art, the willingness of some dealers to buy stolen items, and the reluctance of the gallery owners to put bars on their windows.

The dealers contended that to bar their windows would keep the works of art from public view, which they depend upon to attract customers.

Detective Robert Volpe, who is the New York City Police Department expert on art identification, said thieves working in groups also were breaking into townhouses which possess valuable paintings and sculptures and selling them through members of organized crime who have the money and the contacts with those who can dispose of them.

"Even the run-of-the-mill burglar is stealing art works," Mr. Volpe said. "Petty thieves who break into apartments and who used to be interested only in cash and jewels are now taking whatever art works they can find. The mug who used to rip off a store window to steal an electric toaster is now choosing galleries and antique shops for his target."

Last Friday, burglars broke a window in the Hutschnecker-Rutten Gallery and stole a bronze sculpture by George Kolbe appraised at \$15,000.

On Saturday, one or more thieves broke a window of the George Schwartz Ltd. Gallery and stole an antique lamp priced at \$2,000 and four bronze figures estimated at more than \$5,000.

Two burglars smashed a window of the Walter P. Altshuler antique shop on Sunday and stole two bronzes. However, they touched off a burglar alarm and fled, dropping their loot in the street, when a police car approached.

Three weeks ago, a brick was

thrown through a window of the Weintraub Gallery and a sculpture by Jacob Epstein valued at \$6,000 was stolen.

Earlier in the summer, the James Graham and Son Gallery was broken into and a large painting by James McDougal Hart was stolen. It was valued at more than \$15,000.

Jacob D. Weintraub, director of the Weintraub Gallery, said that many thefts from galleries were not reported to the police by their owners, who simply notified their insurance companies.

Venice Strike
Closes Down
Opera House

VENICE, Sept. 20 (AP).—Striking employees of Venice's financially troubled La Fenice Opera House have occupied the theater, forcing cancellation of concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

The company of 350 has not been paid in three months and employees said they would occupy the building "to the bitter end."

A spokesman for the theater said today that spectators were given back their money for a concert scheduled last night by the Chicago Symphony, and two concerts to be given next week by the Los Angeles Philharmonic were cancelled in advance.

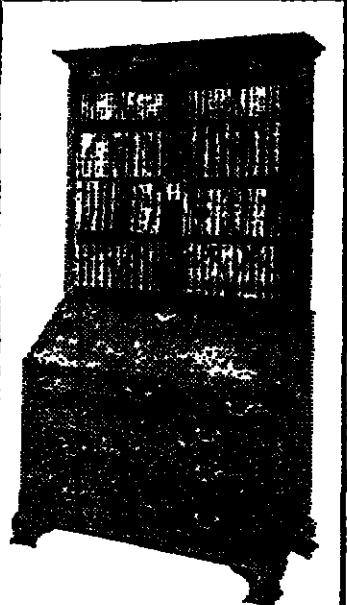
The Los Angeles Philharmonic, directed by Zubin Mehta, will give a benefit for the striking employees in Venice or in nearby Mestre. The orchestra is touring in Germany and is due in Venice Monday.

Frankfurt Ballet

The ballet of the Frankfurt Opera will make its first appearance outside Germany with four performances of two different programs in Birmingham, England, from Sept. 25 to 28. One program includes "Charades" by the company's director, Alfonso Catá, to music by Schubert and Jacques Goyonnet, and a work by the troupe's ballet master, Kent Stowell, to music by Scott Joplin and Stravinsky. The second program comprises Balanchine's "Serenade" and "The Four Temperaments" and Catá's "Perspectives," to music by Faure.

Art in West Germany

Among current and forthcoming art exhibitions in West Germany are "Photography as a Medium," Haus am Waldsee, Berlin (through Nov. 3); Tadaaki Kuwayama, Folkwang Museum, Essen (to Oct. 8); Robert Rauschenberg, Haus Lange Museum, Krefeld (Sept. 25-Nov. 17); 22d Annual Exhibition of the German Artists Federation, Mainz (Oct. 12-Nov. 24); "Committed Painting" Kunstverein (Oct. 15-Nov. 17), and "The Great Native Painters," Haus der Kunst (Nov. 1-Jan. 12), both in Munich.



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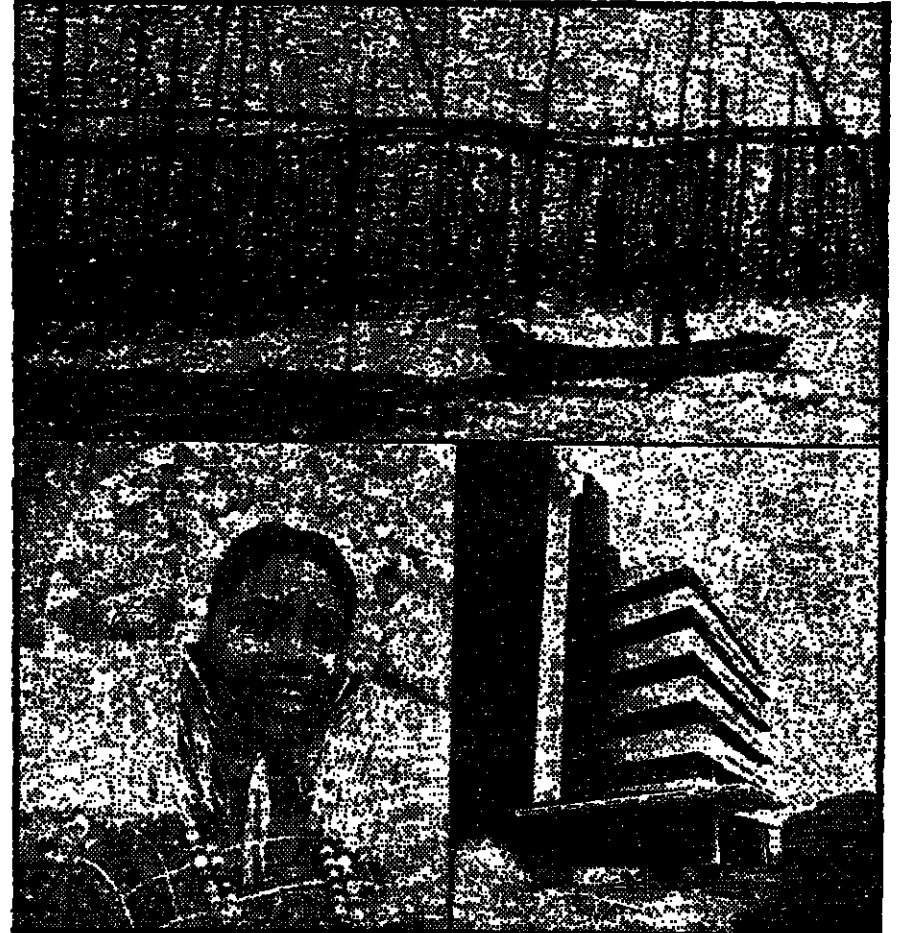
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(Continued on Page

amani Wants Cut

Rise in Oil Prices
by OPEC Official

Sept. 20 (AP).—The general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) predicts a 12 per cent increase in oil prices for the first quarter of 1975.

Abdel Rahman Khene, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said OPEC would meet in Vienna Dec. 12 to consider the level of prices for the first quarter of 1975.

"The conference is expected to take into consideration the rise in inflation and a matching rise in oil prices will be decided automatically," Mr. Khene said.

"Since experts estimate an inflation rise of 12 per cent, it is expected that the same figure will be adopted for the oil price increase," he added.

Asked whether such a decision might split the powerful organization, Mr. Khene said a member nation was not bound to abide by a resolution it did not vote for.

This appeared to be an indication that Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, may not abide by the anticipated price increase next January.

Campaign Ends
Saudi Arabia has long campaigned to lower oil prices, but it recently seemed to have dropped the campaign, setting for a freeze of the current price.

Mr. Khene said other OPEC members have committed themselves to cut back production if Saudi Arabia boosted output to a level that would depress prices.

This offered a new explanation for Saudi Arabia's decision last month to shelve a massive oil auction that was expected to press prices down.

Mr. Khene denied published reports that Algerian President Houari Boumedienne intervened personally with King Faisal to stop the Saudi campaign for lower prices.

Asked about press reports of a split within Saudi officials themselves on the issue, Mr. Khene said "I noticed nothing of the sort."

Lower Prices Seen
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—Once Saudi Arabia completes its 100 per cent takeover of Aramco market prices for Saudi crude should drop below current levels, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said today.

At a press conference here, Sheikh Yamani said that when the take-over takes effect, "market prices will replace posted prices" for Saudi crude.

He added that "knowing our policy this price would have to be less than Saudi Arabia's present buyback price."

Saudi Arabia currently has a buyback price, which is the cost of the government's 60 per cent share of Aramco crude to the other U.S. owner companies, of about \$11 a barrel.

Sheikh Yamani said he does not know when the take-over of Aramco will be completed. Earlier, the Saudi government had said it hoped to complete it by the end of this year.

Sheikh Yamani again called for lower posted prices as he has over the past year: "If it were up to us, we would want a \$2-a-barrel decrease," he said.

The oil minister also said "we are under strong pressure" from other OPEC members to cut crude production, but he added that Saudi Arabia is "resisting" such pressure.

Asked if Saudi Arabia would consider reducing its posted price of \$11.65 a barrel on its own, Sheikh Yamani said, "We will study what we can do unilaterally but within the general framework of preserving OPEC."

The sheikh was in New York on his way to address the world energy conference in Detroit on Monday as well as to hold talks with government officials in Washington. He said no discussions were planned with Aramco during this visit.



Abdel Rahman Khene

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Stock Market
Trend in U.S.
Is 'Alarming'SEC Official Warns
Of U.S. Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Securities and Exchange Commission chairman Ray Garrett Jr. said today that the securities industry is in an "alarming downward trend" and that increased government borrowing added to problems in raising investment capital.

In a paper submitted to Treasury Secretary William Simon, Mr. Garrett said the impact of heavy government borrowing should be taken into consideration in discussions about the economy and inflation.

He noted that from 1971 to 1973, corporate offerings declined by \$12 billion while U.S. government and government agency offerings increased by \$9 billion.

A second factor that anti-inflation policy should consider, Mr. Garrett said, is that there is a close inverse relationship between interest rates on Treasury bills and stock prices.

There is a close inverse relationship between interest rates on Treasury bills and stock prices, Mr. Garrett said.

"We think deliberations on the economy and inflation should take these factors into consideration," he reported.

The securities industry, he said, is in "an alarming downward trend." Noting the losses suffered by New York Stock Exchange firms both in 1973 and the first half of this year, Mr. Garrett said "it does not appear that the industry is simply suffering through the low point in this profitability cycle, offsetting the high point in the late 1960s."

"Our preliminary data indicate that the return on equity in the industry currently is well below that experienced at the bottom of the previous cycle and about one-tenth of the median rate of the past seven years."

However, analysts said there was still some encouragement in continuing short-term interest rate declines.

Southern was the most active issue on the NYSE, closing at 10 3/8, up 3/8. Turnover included several large blocks of the issue. Yesterday it was announced that an offering of 17.5 million shares of the issue had been oversubscribed and the books closed.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.58 to 66.07. The month's active issue was Syn-Tex, closing at 33 3/4, down 3/4.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.38 to 59.17.

In bond market action today government coupons moved ahead by up to 1/2 point, bringing the rise in prices over the week to around one full point in places.

Corporates were also higher, following the successful sale of the month's major issue, \$225 million of triple "A" rated South Central Bell debentures which were offered to yield 10.05 per cent. Gains ranged to 1 1/2 points in places.

Rates moved lower over a fairly broad front in the money markets. The Treasury bill sector moved over on balance under the lead of the three-month Treasury bill, which dropped an almost unbelievable 120 basis points from Monday's auction levels.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Grindlays Bids for Glasgow Bank

National & Grindlays Bank Ltd. is making a bid for British Bank of Commerce, offering 15 pence a share. National & Grindlays is owned 40 per cent by First National City Bank of New York. The bid values British Bank of Commerce's outstanding shares at about \$33 million. Holders of 56 per cent of British Bank of Commerce's equity have agreed to accept the offer. The bank's directors, who support the offer, said in a statement that "under current conditions it is necessary for British Bank of Commerce to become part of a larger banking group and they regard the terms for the acquisition by National & Grindlays as fair and reasonable." British Bank of Commerce is a co-operatively small merchant bank based in Glasgow. It has required support from the major clearing banks because of a withdrawal of deposits prompted by fears over the solvency of what in Britain are termed "fringe banks."

NCR Reorganizes Internationally

NCR Corp., which derives almost half its total annual revenue of about \$1.82 billion in the international market, is restructuring its international operations. The maker of data-processing devices, office equipment and other products says its operations outside the United States will be organized into four regions—Europe, Middle East-Africa, Canada-Latin America and Far East-Australasia. Previously, NCR had its international operations structured into 10 regions.

Cadbury's Sales Climb, Profits Slip

World-wide sales of Cadbury Schweppes Ltd. so far this year have been "encouraging" to the point that the full year total ought to "put in a relatively good performance in relationship to the gains of 1973," Adrian Cadbury, chairman-elect, reports. Last year the giant British manufacturer of confectionery, soft drinks and other food and household products scored a sales increase of 25.5 per cent when sales climbed to a record \$438.15 million. Unlike last year, however, profit gains apparently are not accompanying the sales increase. While the Cadbury executive declines to be specific on the profits performance so far in 1974, he did note that the company's Australian unit had reported a 43 per cent drop in first-half net income—despite an 18 per cent sales gain. "The Australian example represents an extreme case as far as profits are concerned but it could be expected that the company as a whole would have a similar experience," the executive says. He adds that the profit pinch is due to stiff price controls "almost everywhere we operate except in the United States."

Mutual Funds Sales Rise in U.S.

Sales of mutual funds exceeded redemptions by \$197.4 million in August, largely on the strength of continued investor interest in specialized money market funds, the Investment Company Institute reports. Total sales rose to \$466.2 million—the highest level in nine months—from \$441.7 million in July. Redemptions fell \$13.5 million to \$338.8 million. Money market funds, which are invested mostly in government and agency securities, certificates of deposit and commercial paper, accounted for the strong performance. Sales of such funds of \$378.6 million exceeded redemptions of \$50.8 million. In July net sales were \$176.5 million. Total net assets of mutual funds, however, continued to decline, falling to \$35.1 billion from \$37.1 billion, reflecting the drop in stock prices. The ratio of cash and equivalents to assets climbed to 14.1 per cent from 12.3 per cent.

Although Dow Average Drops Slightly

Most Stocks Head Higher on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Dow Jones industrial average dropped slightly on the New York Stock Exchange today but gaining issues outnumbered losers.

The Dow average fell 3.29 points to 670.76. It advanced a total of 46.88 points in the first four sessions of the week. Gaining issues outnumbered decliners by about 850 to 515.

Volume totaled 16.35 million shares against 17 million shares yesterday.

Brokers attributed the market's hesitation in part to the report as it opened for trading that the consumer price index advanced last month at the fastest pace in a year. Brokers also reported disappointment that First National City Bank held its prime rate at 12 per cent. The earlier rally was credited in part to hopes the rate would soon come down.

However, analysts said there was still some encouragement in continuing short-term interest rate declines.

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Credit Crunch
Ruled Out,
Burns SaysAnalysts See a Hint
Of Eased Money Policy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today there would be no credit crunch in the United States.

He told a financial pre-summit on inflation that it would be inappropriate to further intensify monetary restraint and that a policy of moderate monetary restraint "seems appropriate."

Mr. Burns said that the growth in the money supply was still proceeding "at a faster rate than is consistent with price stability over the longer term."

He acknowledged that present high interest rates were causing hardships in the housing, farming and small business sectors, but noted that no one could count on any long and lasting easing in short-term interest rates although those rates had eased recently.

The official said that inflation could not be brought under control without some degree of hardship.

Mr. Burns repeated his previous remarks that the Fed will continue to act as a lender of last resort and could be counted on to come to the assistance of financial institutions that were faced with a temporary liquidity squeeze.

Delegates to the conference on inflation here saw evidence in Mr. Burns' remarks that monetary policy may ease slightly.

His address, the delegates suggested, gave "a hint" that monetary policy could moderate a little more.

"But it's difficult to read too much into Mr. Burns' remarks," one senior New York money market analyst commented.

The analysts took note of Mr. Burns' caveat about expecting any long-term easing in short-term money market rates.

U.S. Bankruptcies Up
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Bankruptcy claimed 170,000 individuals and 30,000 businesses in fiscal 1974, a total more than 9 per cent higher than in the previous year, the administrative office of the U.S. courts reported.

However, the movement which was caused by an acute shortage of this particular issue, was entirely unrepresentative of the market as a whole.

More in keeping with reality, the six-month bill auctioned Monday ended today unchanged from its auction average, while the 12-month bill, auctioned Wednesday, and the only current bill around in any tradable quantity, dipped 15 basis points below auction levels.

Federal funds traded quietly, and slightly easier, through the week, ending today between 11.125 and 11.25 per cent.

In Chicago wheat finished near day's lows for losses of 5 to 8 cents a bushel, while corn lost from 1 to 3 cents.

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...with RECORD EARNINGS forecast in 1974

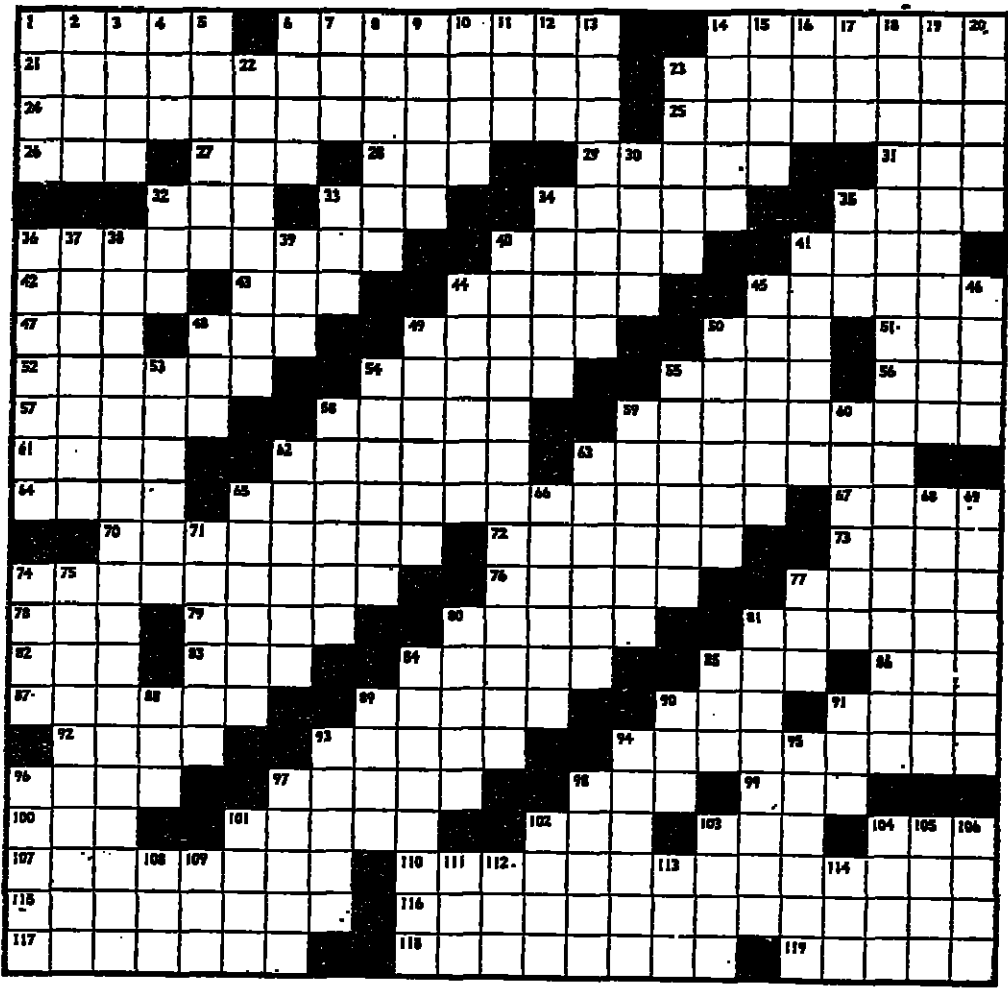
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DOING THE SCALES—By Jordan S. Lasher



ACROSS
1 Florida city
2 It was stormed
3 Adherence
4 To perfection
5 Track star of male
6 Left: Prefix
7 Duchamp's nude, in a way
8 Quickly
9 Poetic word
10 Drama goddess
11 Once around the track
12 Prototype
13 Watchdog
14 Battering team
15 Building annex
16 Sea slug
17 Formerly, once
18 Reciprocal action
19 Diminutive ending
20 Salamander
21 London area
22 Real estate unit
23 Exile, in
24 Scottish law
25 Biblical land
26 Native: suffix
27 Gender
28 Dice numbers
29 Cut off
30 Counterpart of Yang
31 Type casting mold
32 Satchel
33 Betty
34 After one and just
35 Christian
36 Part of the ear
37 What Farragut named
38 Leach
39 Ore slug
40 Small flag
41 Translators: abbr.
42 Bus-driver's advice
43 Get rid of
44 Old Italian
45 Horse opera
46 Almost: prefix
47 Curved, as with teeth
48 Hayworth and Cain
49 Brava or Mica
50 Term of endearment
51 Lash
52 Instruments
53 Run in protest
54 Line to play
55 Beat: prefix
56 Desk-set unit
57 Blacksmith
58 Follow-up
59 book: abbr.
60 Common verb
61 Washington boy
62 Pantheon
63 Swift-flowing river
64 Franchise
65 March of the
66 Left occupant
67 Fast
68 Fastener
69 Kind of new
70 Energy unit
71 Bengal, to friends
72 N.Y. time
73 Get more
74 Literary collection
75 Jack's partner
76 Underworld: abbr.
77 Slowly
78 Scoop seeker
79 Poetic: abbr.
80 Poisonous gases
81 match
82 Asian land

DOWN
1 About, in conversation
2 D'Arny, for one
3 Culture medium
4 Idle wear
5 Overdue debt
6 Meadow sounds
7 Reply: abbr.
8 Chilly, in
9 Old Thai coin
10 "Your time"
11 Alphabet member: abbr.
12 "My Name is Asher"
13 Yearning one
14 Serbian measure
15 Arabic or Cuban: abbr.
16 Musical space program
17 Fred's wife
18 Not (medium)
19 Fictional group
20 Fashions
21 Pindar output
22 Model '73 relative
23 Sep
24 Merman
25 Poetic word
26 Variant of a compound
27 Put into symbols
28 Hitchcock eyes
29 Eagle's compass
30 Department-store sign
31 Inattentive one
32 Twice 35,000
33 "High Noon" star
34 Compass points
35 "transit..."
36 Bermuda
37 Clinging device
38 "an vin"
39 Type of gas
40 Hine cup
41 Marking on a stone
42 Road marker
43 Look or Canada
44 Hum
45 True, to St. Lo
46 Saluki, for one
47 Sally Rand's prop
48 Directive
49 Helms: prefix
50 Come
51 "De I"
52 Adam et al.
53 Bons
54 Formality
55 Continent, in French
56 "airline" agency
57 Waterfront protection
58 Roman 651
59 Tissue
60 French statue
61 Scottish elder
62 High degree
63 Goat god
64 Shakespearean proverb

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
ACROSS
1. BOREITO
2. PUPILS
3. ACARI
4. UNIVEN
5. TIRELAND
6. SITIMON
7. SITIRIA
8. SITIRIA
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WEATHER

ALGAEVE	50	60	Fair	MADRID	23	72	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	51	61	Cloudy	MONTREAL	17	63	Cloudy
ANKARA	29	39	Cloudy	MOSCOW	13	29	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	37	Cloudy	NEW YORK	27	89	Variable
BEIRUT	28	38	Fair	NICE	21	70	Overcast
BELGRADE	26	36	Cloudy	PARIS	16	61	Fair
BERLIN	15	25	Cloudy	PRAGUE	14	57	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	15	25	Cloudy	ROME	26	86	Rain
BUDAPEST	23	33	Cloudy	SOFIA	12	52	Cloudy
CAIRO	20	30	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	13	53	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	25	Cloudy	TEHRAN	28	82	Cloudy
CHICAGO	15	25	Cloudy	TOKYO	53	64	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	23	33	Cloudy	TUNIS	27	81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	21	Cloudy	VENICE	18	64	Rain
EDINBURGH	10	20	Cloudy	VIENNA	11	59	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	31	Overcast	WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	17	27	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	Sunny
GENOVA	19	29	Cloudy	YOKOHAMA	53	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	24	Cloudy				
ISTANBUL	22	32	Cloudy				
LAS VEGAS	21	31	Cloudy				
LONDON	19	29	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	29	Cloudy				

BOOKS

SHORT LETTER, LONG FAREWELL
By Peter Handke. Translated from the German by Ralph Manheim. 166 pp. Farrar, Strauss & Giroux. \$7.95.

Reviewed by John Rockwell

PETER HANDKE is a 32-year-old Austrian novelist and playwright. Prior to this novel, written in 1971, only two other books by him had appeared on the American market: a collection of three plays, "Offending the Audience," and another novel, "The Goalie's Anxiety at the Penalty Kick." Handke is a securely established star of the German-speaking literary world, "the darling of the West German critics" (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung), "long since the key figure of his generation" (Christ un Welt).

He first attracted attention in 1966, with an audacious attack upon the descriptive literature that he considered predominant in West German fiction. Since then he has himself produced industriously and managed to appeal to both the middlebrow press as an enfant terrible and to various highbrow camps. A "literary technician," in the words of one critic, he can draw readers from those who approach art politically (by his matter-of-fact, vaguely Brechtian rejection of conventional fiction's comfortable fat) and from those more concerned with "pure art" (by his persistent concern with a blend of ostensible avant-gardism and self-conscious literary historicism).

Above all, Handke is an original, both in his work and in his person. His independent, unimpaired political (by his matter-of-fact, vaguely Brechtian rejection of conventional fiction's comfortable fat) and from those more concerned with "pure art" (by his persistent concern with a blend of ostensible avant-gardism and self-conscious literary historicism).

The title, "Short Letter, Long Farewell," of this novel suggests the bones of the plot: On a visit to America the Austrian protagonist receives a short, flat farewell note from his wife ("I am in New York. Please don't look for me. It would not be nice for you to find me"), then spends the rest of the book traveling across the country, sensing his wife's presence in a series of threatening, melodramatic incidents, and finally encountering her again on the West Coast where the "long farewell" is consummated.

Needless to say, the first-person account of the hero's wanderings is hardly meant to be the whole story, nor is it recounted naturalistically. Every time Handke ventures into dialogue he becomes a candidate for a bottom-of-the-page New Yorker item. But of course descriptive realism isn't the point here, Handke has a view of the world

PEANUTS

WATCH IT, DOG!

IF YOU TOUCH THAT BLANKET, THE ODDS ARE A THOUSAND TO ONE THAT YOU WILL END UP WITH A BROKEN ARM!

I ALWAYS GO WITH THE ODDS

HOW TOUGH WAS YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

TOUGH ENOUGH.

HOW TOUGH IS ENOUGH?

THE CONFESSORIAL BOOTH IN THE CHURCH HAD BARS IN IT.

DON'T YOU JUST START READING THAT BOOK?

YES, DEAR.

THEN HOW COME YOU'RE ALREADY IN THE MIDDLE OF IT?

OH, I ALWAYS START IN THE MIDDLE OF A NOVEL.

THEN I REALIZE TO WHATEVER EN I LIKE BETTER.

DON'T YOU THINK YOUR SPIKES ARE A LITTLE SHARP, GARGES?

LIBERTY OR DEATH

EXERCISE HIS OPTION.

THERE ARE TIMES WHEN HE FEELS THAT LIFE IS MEANINGLESS.

-AND THEN THE WAITER ARRIVES WITH HIS ORDER.

MAMA WAS WATCHING. SHE SAW IT ALL...SHE SAW THE FAMILY FALL SEVENTY FEET FROM THE HIGH WIRE... HEARD THE SCREAMS.

THREE KILLED... MY NEPHEW PAUL, PARALYZED... I SPENT A YEAR IN THE HOSPITAL... ANOTHER YEAR ON CRUTCHES.

SO YOU SEE WHY WE'D DISCUSS THE ACCIDENT AROUND MAMA... SHE'S RESTLESS... WANT PUT TOGETHER A NEW BALANCING ACT, BUT MAMA WON'T HEAR OF IT.

SHE'S NOT BAD LOOKING, BUT A MILLION DOLLARS - WOW!

THAT'S WHY SHE'S CALLED 'NUDE WITH ALL THE LOOT'!

I'M GLAD I DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT HAVING ANY MASTERPIECES IN THE HOUSE.

REPORTS OF A STOLEN PAINTING SPARK INTEREST.

I MUST BE A NICE GUY, WHO WOULD EVER GIVE SOMEONE THEY HATE A GENUINE GRIMACE?

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VARBE

IGSEE

DROFEK

HIRBY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOLIO DINNER CEMENT SCHOOL

Answer: Not the sort of book you'd be able to read - A CLOSED ONE

DENNIS THE MENACE

COULD BE CONSIDERED THE HIGHEST FORM OF ANIMAL LIFE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOLIO DINNER CEMENT SCHOOL

Answer: Not the sort of book you'd be able to read - A CLOSED ONE

DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO GROW UP, JOEY... IT'S NOT THAT BIG A DEAL.

صباحنا من الامم

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

8,518

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1974

Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 16-18 (61-64). Tomorrow variable.
7 (59-63). LONDON: Variable. Temp.
46. Tomorrow variable. ROME: Cloudy.
15 (53-59). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp.
60.

NATIONAL WEATHER COMICS PAGE

Jordanians Boycott Conference Geneva

UT, Sept. 22 (NYT).— is suspending all participation in efforts at a Middle East conference in Cairo yesterday.

Government announcement at by Amman radio today Jordan has "frozen" its position in the projected conference and refused to part in a coordination with Egypt, Syria and O.

Russell today informed the Jordanian decision, tement said.

United States and the Union are the co-sponsors Geneva Conference on the East, which is expected to later this year or early ar. The three Arab coun- lost territory in the 1967 gpt, Syria and Jordan— seen invited to the con- along with Israel.

an considered the come as a backing down by on an agreement reached y at a meeting in Alexan- between King Hussein and an President Anwar Sadat. agreement declared that LO represented the Pales- s with the exception of living in Jordan. This, application, covered those g on the West Bank, was part of Jordan until upation by Israel in 1967.

more, endorsed King 's insistence on a dis- ment of forces with Is- fore the Geneva confer- convenes. Under the d arrangement, Jordan Israel to withdraw its several miles west of the Jordan to allow the re- ment of Jordanian ad- tion in the evacuated

0 Million Added Budget in Israel

USALEM, Sept. 22 (Reu- The Israeli Cabinet today ed a supplementary bud- 14 million Israeli pounds million), an increase of ent on the original budget 3 percent fiscal year.

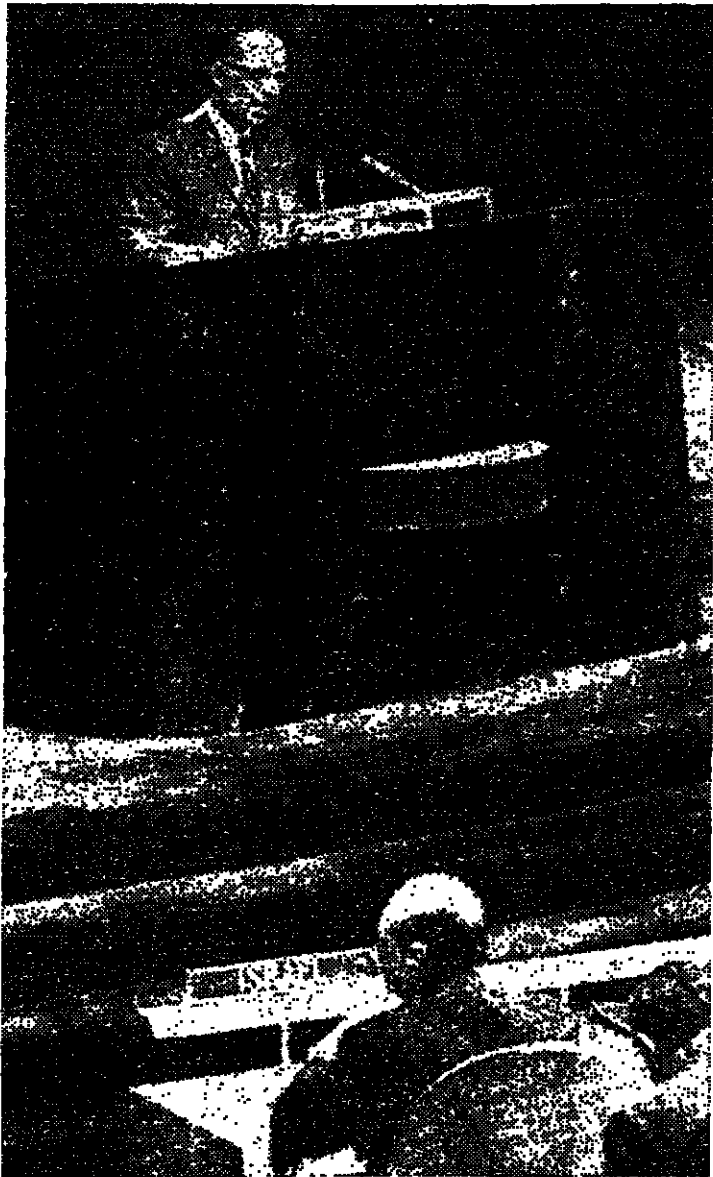
Lord Chalfont Resigns From Labor Party

LDON, Sept. 22 (Reuters). Chalfont, a former min- ighlight resigned from the party because of his con- ver what he considers the s influence of his left

letter to Prime Minister Wilson, Lord Chalfont e was also concerned about dominance by the larger unions of wide areas of making, including Common t policy.

Con to Enter Hospital Today

CLEMENTE, Calif. Sept. (PT).—Former President rd Nixon spent a quiet day on the eve of his hos- ation for treatment of it. 0-room rection on the sixth of Long Beach Memorial tal has been reserved. two for Mr. Nixon and his y and the remainder for the Service and other uses. length. Mr. Nixon's stay neditate. A hospital official yesterday it would be at- three days.



Egyptian Ambassador to UN Esmat Abdel Meguid addresses General Assembly—including Israel's Yosef Tekoa.

'Palestinian Question' Is Put on UN's Agenda

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 22 (NYT).—The General As- ssembly, in an unusual Saturday meeting, decided to hold a full-fledged debate on the "Palestinian question" despite an impassioned protest by Israel that it would increase tensions in the Middle East.

No formal vote was taken as the assembly's plenary session adopted the agenda for a 13-week meeting, as proposed by its steering body, the General Committee.

The Palestinian discussion will be item No. 108 on the assembly agenda comprising 110 different subjects. An earlier draft agenda contained 112 items.

The present session's general debate, item No. 9 on its agenda, will open tomorrow. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will be one of the first speakers, outlining U.S. international policies.

In addition to discussing the world's economic problems, especially the interdependence of energy and food crises, Mr. Kissinger is expected to devote part of his address to the situation in the Middle East.

Last week all 20 Arab states in the UN, and many African and Communist countries, requested that the Palestinian question be debated at the current assembly session as a separate item.

Yesterday, the Israeli delegate, Yosef Tekoa, warned the assembly that "the inscription of

the item on the agenda is poison- ing the atmosphere in the Middle East at a time when what is needed most is a relaxation of the acutely tense relationships there."

Mr. Tekoa said that a debate on the Palestinian question "and its foregone conclusions, result- ing from the mechanical and one- sided majority, could deal a crippling blow to the current ef- forts toward a just and durable peace" in the Middle East.

He charged that the sponsors of the request for a special debate on Palestine were in effect backing another organization committed to the destruction of a member state of the United Na- tions, the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The delegates of Egypt, Iraq and Jordan accused Israel of systematically violating the rights of the Palestinian people. The demand for a discussion on the specific question of Palestine was upheld, also by the delegate of China, Huang Hua.

At the end of the exchanges on the Palestinian questions, the assembly president, Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, ruled that the request for a full-fledged debate had been accepted "without objection," disregarding the protest by Israel.

A separate assembly debate on "The Situation in the Middle East" is to be held after the Palestinian debate, as item No. 109 of the agenda.

Christopher Mayhew, a former Labor member of Parliament and navy minister, joined the Liberals in July.

Lord Chalfont's resignation is expected to have a big impact on the controversial question of trade-union influence on Labor party policies and on the issue of Common Market membership.

The Conservative party has been accusing the Labor govern- ment of being under the domina- tion of the trade unions, most of which oppose Britain's mem- bership in the EEC.

Lord Chalfont, 54, played an important part in the negotia- tions which led to the 1968 East- West treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons.

Lord Chalfont, a former defense correspondent of the Times of London and a former senior army officer, is a champion of British membership in the Com- mon Market.

Honduras Death Toll Passes 5,000 in Wake of Hurricane

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 22 (AP).—A shortage of aircraft and fuel is threatening the lives of survivors of Hurricane Fifi who have been clinging to trees and rooftops for more than four days, authorities said today.

Authorities said the confirmed death toll from the storm had risen to 5,000 and they estimated that it might double.

"There just isn't enough avia- tion fuel to carry out operations," an air force officer with the Hon- duran National Emergency Com- mittee said. "We need helicopters desperately. There are only seven in operation."

Another officer said, "It is an unbelievable disaster. We need fuel and aircraft soon or we will lose thousands more stranded on rooftops and in trees."

A Honduran Air Force spokes- man said that besides the seven helicopters there were only 13 fixed-wing aircraft available for rescue operations.

The emergency committee es- timated that 800,000 persons had been left homeless by the hur- ricane, which raked Honduras on Thursday with 110-mile-an-hour winds. Workers were burning corpses to prevent outbreaks of typhoid.

A committee official said at least 80 per cent of the banana, sugar cane and bean crops were destroyed. He estimated that at least 75 per cent of the homes and 90 per cent of the roads in the hard-hit northwestern sector of the country were destroyed by flood waters.

The figures indicate that Hur- ricane Fifi will rank as the third or fourth most devastating storm in recent history. A cyclone in 1968 killed 300,000 in East Pakis- tan, the worst such disaster of the century. Hurricane Flora killed 7,800 in 1963 in Haiti.

Towns Destroyed
Rescue workers continued to find bodies in the town of Choloma where flood waters broke a dam, sending a wall of water, earth and rocks crashing down onto the town as its inhabitants slept. Officials said 2,780 corpses have been found there so far.

The town had an estimated popu- lation of 5,000 to 7,000. "The waters of the rivers that run past Choloma were unable to flow into the sea due to the waves whipped up by Hurricane Fifi," an official said.

The water backed up in the form of great waves that undermined a hill close to Choloma, which served as a temporary dam. When the dam burst it cast earth, water and rocks on the town.

"Out of the total population, I doubt if 15 per cent survived," a committee spokesman said after visiting the area.

In the Caribbean coastal town of Ceiba, the discovery of 200

more bodies brought the death toll to 1,200. Workers continued to find more bodies today. A government official said the town of Trujillo, with a popula- tion of 3,000, "was completely de- stroyed," and that in Cruz La- guna, which had a population of 1,500, every house was washed away and no one could be found.

The industrial areas in and around San Pedro Sula were reported to be "about 70 per cent destroyed," an official said. The government reported that

70 per cent of the fishing fleet in the ports of Ceiba, Trujillo and Puerto Cortez was destroyed.

U.S. Ambassador Phillip San- chez inspected the stricken area by plane for six hours yesterday and reported that all large agri- cultural valleys were under water and "crops 90 to 100 per cent ruined." He said he saw bodies floating in flood waters and survivors clinging to trees and homes surrounded by water.

"I don't doubt that the death toll estimated by the government

—originally thought to be ex- cessively high—will now go even higher than estimated," he said. Mr. Sanchez said that no Amer- ican planes were believed to be missing. Medical supplies, food and clothing were on the way from the United States, Panama, Nic- aragua, Guatemala, Canada, Ven- ezuela and other countries.

U.S. Air Force cargo planes yes- terday flew a water purification plant from the Canal Zone to La Mesa Air Field near San Pe- dro Sula and officials said that the

planes were to return with food and relief supplies. Numerous small planes flew dozens of missions from La Mesa, dropping food and medical sup- plies to stranded survivors in the surrounding countryside.

U.S. military helicopters were scheduled to arrive in La Mesa from the Canal Zone to rescue survivors from rooftops and trees and fly food supplies to other survivors to keep them from over- crowding refugee centers, officials in San Pedro Sula said.



Boys wade near their home in Choloma, Honduras, which was devastated by wind and rain from Hurricane Fifi.

Pentagon Studies Cut of A-Weapons in Europe

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—The Defense Department has begun the first serious study in the postwar period on whether to reduce the large stockpile of nuclear weapons stationed in Western Europe.

The assumption among senior defense officials, including Sec- retary of Defense James Schles- inger, is that the study will lead to the conclusion that on strictly military grounds some of the nuclear weapons can and should be withdrawn.

The problem, however, is re- garded by Defense and State Department officials as more political than military. The underlying question, as seen by officials, is whether the atomic stockpile can be reduced without causing political consternation among the European allies, who in an ambivalent way have be- come dependent upon the regional nuclear deterrent supplied by the United States.

"It almost boils down to a question of whether we can wean them, particularly the Germans, away from their present depen- dence to the point that they re- alize the withdrawal of some of the weapons doesn't mean we are giving up the nuclear deter- rent," an official said.

The United States has about 7,000 nuclear warheads stationed in Western Europe—a number that has assumed a symbolic im- portance in European eyes ever since it was first publicized by former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara in 1966.

By official definition, all are "tactical" nuclear weapons, al- though many of them are far more powerful than the atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. They range from artillery shells and warheads for short-range missiles to large bombs that can be carried by fighter-bombers to prearranged targets in Eastern Europe.

About 80 per cent of the war- heads are tactical weapons—such as missile warheads and airplane bombs—that can be used either offensively or defensively. The remainder are strictly defensive weapons, such as warheads for anti-aircraft missiles and demoli- tion mines.

While there has never been any official breakdown, apparently the majority of the weapons, while technically under American control, have been assigned to allied forces for use in event of war. This was suggested in a Senate Foreign Relations Com- mittee staff report, which noted that the weapons are stored at more than 100 sites in Europe, with two-thirds of the sites con- taining weapons to be used by European forces.

In a symbolic sense, officials believe, the 7,000 warheads have assumed an importance somewhat analogous to the 300,000 Amer- ican troops stationed in Europe. Just as American and European officials have come to regard any decrease in the troop strength as signaling a reduced American commitment to the Atlantic al- liance, so European officials have come to view any reduction in the nuclear stockpile below 7,000 as a weakening of the American nuclear deterrent in Europe.

To Defense Department of- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Kissinger Reportedly Silent On CIA Aid to Chilean Unions

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger did not reveal the extent of the CIA's involve- ment with labor unions and trade groups in Chile during separate briefings last week of congres- sional leaders and the Cabinet, reliable sources have reported.

The sources said Mr. Kissinger offered an emotional defense of the CIA's clandestine operations in Chile during the regular Tuesday morning cabinet meet- ing, explaining that "all we did was support newspapers and political opponents of Allende who were under siege."

A similar description of the CIA's role was offered by Pres- ident Ford in a television news conference Monday and again by Mr. Kissinger during testimony Thursday before the Senate For- eign Relations Committee.

The New York Times has re- ported that the CIA secretly financed striking labor unions and trade groups for more than 18 months before the government of President Salvador Allende was overthrown last September.

More than half of the \$8 mil- lion authorized for covert CIA operations during the three-year presidency of Mr. Allende was used to finance and provide sup- port payments for striking mid- die-class workers, the Times's sources said.

In the cabinet meeting, accord- ing to an administration source, Mr. Kissinger gave some ex- amples of the type of clandestine activities undertaken by the CIA—dealing with direct aid to an allegedly threatened news- paper and anti-Allende politi- cians.

The source said that some

cabinet members noted at the time that Mr. Kissinger was tell- ing them, in effect, "here's the kind of thing we did" and did not specifically reveal what actually had been undertaken. At no time during the meeting, the source said, did Mr. Kissinger mention the financing of labor- union or trade groups.

The secretary of state also told the cabinet members, the source said, that the CIA's total investment in Chile since 1964—about \$11 million—was "margin- al." Other sources have told the Times, however, that the CIA operated in Chile were able to exchange the American dollars on the black market at levels up to 800 per cent higher than in commercial banks—suggesting that the investment could have a local impact of more than \$40 million.

Mr. Kissinger served as former President Richard Nixon's na- tional security adviser when the initial decisions about Chile's future were made in 1969 and 1970 and also was chairman of the 40 Committee, a high-level intelligence panel that oversees and authorizes clandestine CIA activity.

During classified testimony last September, shortly after Mr. Allende's overthrow, Mr. Kis- singer did not tell the Foreign Relations Committee of the CIA's involvement with unions and trade groups. He depicted the agency's role in Chile as "very minor" and said the efforts there were aimed at strengthen- ing the "democratic political parties."

Congressional sources, in sepa- rate interviews, similarly said Friday that there had been no (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



WINDING UP—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko gestures to President Ford as they ended discussions at the White House during the weekend.

Unconditional Amnesty Urged

War Resisters Meet, Assail Ford Bid

Nora McCabe

TO, Sept. 22 (WP).—A national conference of war resisters met yesterday to discuss President Ford's amnesty program and to urge a "universal unconditional amnesty" for all war resisters.

The conference, which was held at the Washington Marriott Hotel, was the first of its kind in the United States. It was organized by the War Resisters' Association, a group of war resisters who met in London in 1972.

The conference was held in the presence of a large number of war resisters from the United States and other countries. The participants discussed the amnesty program and the need for a universal unconditional amnesty for all war resisters.

The conference also discussed the need for a universal unconditional amnesty for all war resisters. The participants agreed to send a letter to President Ford urging him to grant a universal unconditional amnesty for all war resisters.

Rebozo Broadened Include His Tax Returns

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (WP).—Investigation of Charles Rebozo by special prosecutor Jaworski has been broadened to include his income tax returns, sources familiar with the probe said.

Rebozo's office has issued more than 100 subpoenas in the last two months to obtain records from individuals and firms with whom Rebozo has had dealings, in order to determine if he has received income from undisclosed sources.

The investigation initially focused on Rebozo's relationship with the Nixon family, but it has since broadened to include his financial affairs.

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Rock Market Bum Steer Restaurant

FRANCISCO, Sept. 22 (AP).—A tradition at the Beach restaurant of Michel has been discontinued no longer serves the "Dish of the Day" as the daily Dish of the Day is now the daily Dish of the Day.

The restaurant has been a popular dining spot for many years, but it has recently been hit by a slump in business.

The restaurant has been a popular dining spot for many years, but it has recently been hit by a slump in business.

Unit Plans Cancel TV Use for Bias

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Federal Communications Commission has decided to cancel the license of a television station in Alabama because of its history of discrimination against blacks in both hiring and programming.

The station, WFLA-TV, has been found guilty of discriminating against blacks in its hiring practices and in its programming.

The FCC has decided to cancel the station's license unless it agrees to stop its discriminatory practices.

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i Korff Starting to Aid Nixon

SALEM, Sept. 22 (AP).—Baruch Korff, an assistant of former President Nixon, said today he was starting to help Nixon in his fight against the "Justice Fund" to pay for the legal fees of the Nixon family.

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Troop Cuts

TO, Sept. 22 (AP).—The U.S. Army is gradually reducing its forces in Vietnam, but it is not completely withdrawing its troops from the country.

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era veterans who did not receive honorable discharges.

The conference expressed unanimous support for a boycott of war resisters of Mr. Ford's "earned re-entry program" which delegates branded as "farcical, worthless, phony, unacceptable and a total affront." The program offers the amnesty on the condition that war resisters perform up to two years of public service and reaffirm their U.S. loyalty.

Organizers said the conference's goals are to build support internationally and in the United States for unconditional amnesty and to devise strategies for implementing the boycott.

The conference, which is sponsored by Amex Canada, a Toronto-based magazine for war resisters, was organized three months ago. About 60 delegates, including some living in Sweden, France, England, and major Canadian cities, and from the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty in the United States, registered for the session.

The delegates from Europe pledged support for both the boycott and the unconditional amnesty movement.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, delegate Bruce Proctor, 31, formerly of Washington, D.C., said he had known resisters in his area and found only one person who wanted to go back under Mr. Ford's program.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a Pentagon spokesman said military deserters will not be traced through information given in telephone inquiries about amnesty.

Under a policy established by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, the information will not be passed on to the FBI during the amnesty period, or until Jan. 31.

There was no indication whether the information would be used to locate deserters after that date.

The first four deserters to turn themselves in were discharged Friday night at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., after reaffirming their allegiance and pledging to perform alternate service.

The deserters were given terms of alternate service of 12, 20, 21 and 24 months.

At the same time, the private statements of Mr. Ford's defenders raise serious doubts about the new President's political acumen and his ability to formulate a decision-making process on critical and controversial issues.

Ford's Son, 18, In Violation Of Draft Law

By Diane Henry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Like hundreds of other young men in the country, Steven Ford, the President's youngest son, 18, has technically violated the law by failing to register with his local draft board on time.

He did not register until after his father became President. By law, he was required to report to his draft board not later than 30 days after his 18th birthday.

Since he was born on May 19, 1956, he should have presented himself to the board before June 18, 1974.

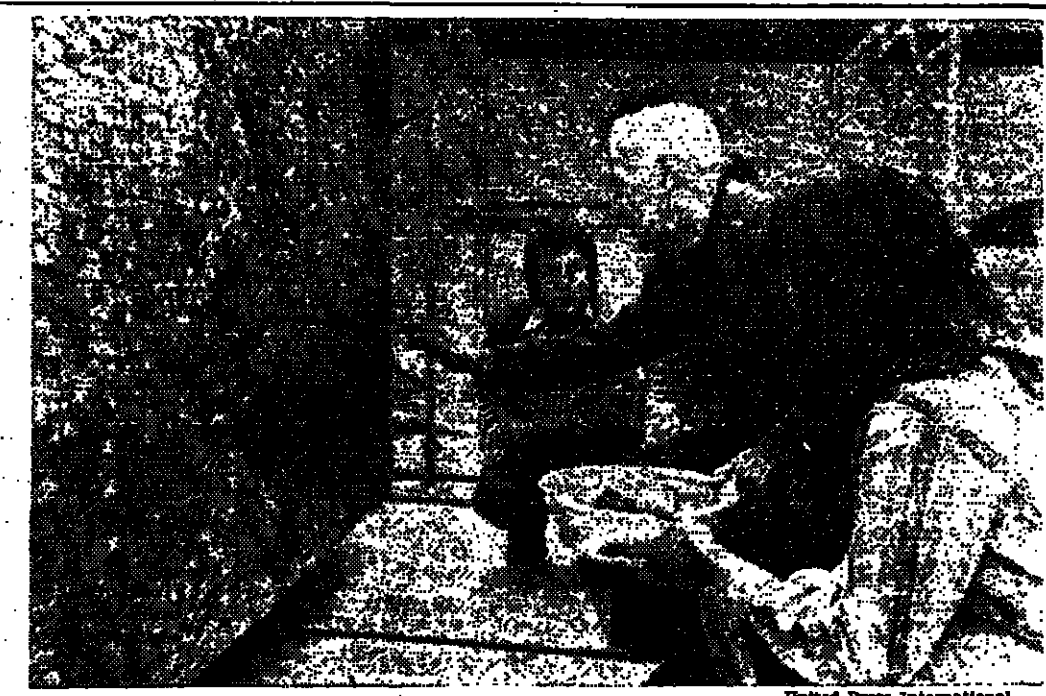
Records at the local draft board here show that he reported Aug. 30, more than two months late.

The general Selective Service policy is not to prosecute a man who is two or three months late in registering, according to the general counsel for Selective Service, Peter Straub. However, he said that some men had been prosecuted for registering late.

Steven Ford, who is working on a ranch in Utah, was unavailable for comment. However, an aide to Helen Smith, the press spokeswoman for the family, said: "It really slipped his mind. It's nothing more than that. There were a lot of things going on with his father at that time."

The aide also said that, when he did register, it was at his high school where he was graduated in June. "He was very apologetic, but they said, 'Don't worry, it happens all the time,'" the aide said.

Spokesmen in the President's press office, which is separate from the family's press office, did not return telephone calls on the matter.



CHANGE IN PLANS—Marc Chagall notes revisions in his mosaic, "The Four Seasons," during one of his periodic visits as mosaicists construct it in Chicago.

President's Disregard of Advice Lamented

Nixon Pardon Harmful to Ford, Aides Say

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (WP).—Two weeks after President Ford joined the public by abruptly pardoning former President Richard Nixon, Mr. Ford's intimates are conceding privately that the pardon was a grave mistake which has seriously damaged the early period of the Ford presidency.

Associates' reconstruction of events leading to the pardon suggests clearly that the emotional condition of Mr. Nixon was very much a factor in the President's decision. Reconstruction also is strongly supportive of Mr. Ford's statement that he arrived at the decision himself and not as the result of any prearranged agreement with Mr. Nixon.

At the same time, the private statements of Mr. Ford's defenders raise serious doubts about the new President's political acumen and his ability to formulate a decision-making process on critical and controversial issues.

Presidential aides gave more than a hint that Mr. Ford displays great stubbornness once he has convinced himself of the necessity for some action.

"We wanted him to wait until they had at least drawn blood from Mr. Nixon's heel through an indictment," an aide said. "The President didn't want to wait. He had concluded that the issue always would be controversial and that he might as well get it over with."

This was the main reason cited by Mr. Ford in his statement to the nation Sept. 8 when he granted the pardon.

"To procrastinate, to agonize and to wait for a turn of events that may never come . . . is itself a decision of sorts and a weak and potentially dangerous course for a president to follow," Mr. Ford said then.

Aides recalled that when the President had first mentioned the idea of a pardon he seemed already to have decided to issue it. An aide said that, late on Sept. 6, and early the next day, Mr. Ford was insistent on the idea of announcing the pardon on the night of Sept. 7. He was dissuaded, the aide said, only when he became convinced that the mechanics of preparation would require another day.

This aide said that the pardon was shrouded in tight security because of fears that Mr. Nixon might not accept it—as strange as this contention might seem outside the White House.

"There was the danger that Nixon would say, 'I'm innocent and will fight it out,'" a Ford aide recalled. "In that event, the humiliation to President Ford would have been even greater."

Partly because of what Mr. Ford regarded as the uncertainty of Mr. Nixon's reaction, the new President wasted no time. He instructed his emissary to Mr. Nixon's California home, Washington attorney Benton Becker, to return to the capital as soon as Mr. Nixon had signed an agreement which gave the former president control over White House tapes and documents prepared during his administration.

House tapes and documents prepared during his administration. Along with the signed agreement on the tapes and documents, Mr. Becker brought back the verbal statement that Mr. Nixon would accept a pardon.

He took a late-night flight from Los Angeles on Sept. 6 and arrived at the White House without having gone to bed. He and Philip Buchen, the President's attorney, then went to discuss the agreement and the pardon with Mr. Ford.

The meeting was interrupted but resumed at 4:30 p.m., attended by Mr. Ford, Mr. Buchen, Mr. Becker, president's counsel Robert Hartmann, attorney William Casselman, who since has been named White House attorney, and counselor Jack Marsh.

A participant recalls that Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the holdover White House chief of staff who was known to favor the pardon, excused himself at the beginning of the meeting and went home.

Participants said that Mr. Ford had already decided to issue the pardon and he brushed aside suggestions to delay it and to announce the tapes agreement first.

According to a participant, Mr. Becker said that Mr. Nixon had lost weight, "a lot of the fight had gone out of him" and his color was not good. Mr. Becker reportedly said that the former president had seemed sharp enough, except for a tendency to wander from details of a discussion. He made no mention of the recurrence of phlebitis in Mr. Nixon's left leg.

Haig Plea Denied

According to one of Mr. Ford's close friends, the "health thing" had a lot to do with the pardon decision—but not because of any entreaty from the Nixon family or Gen. Haig.

The account of Mr. Ford's defenders could be summarized this way: The President was aware of physical and emotional problems facing Mr. Nixon. He was profoundly grateful to him for resigning and believed that the American people would forgive him in exile.

When weeks passed and it became apparent that Mr. Nixon faced trial and that the issue would not go away, Mr. Ford determined to end the trauma, as he believed, by pardoning him. He consulted few people and was not dissuaded by aides who argued that it involved poor timing.

The lack of wide consultation and refusal to heed advice are questionable politically but not on grounds of honesty.

Mr. Ford's advisers now privately agree that he did not realize that his decision would keep the issue going rather than put it behind him or the nation.

In October, 1972

Hunt Says Prosecutor Barred Watergate Testimony Deal

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—One of the original Watergate defendants has said that a month before the 1972 presidential election he was willing to tell all he knew about the origins of the bugging plot in exchange for leniency but that his offer was turned aside by the chief prosecutor in the case.

Howard Hunt Jr., who eventually pleaded guilty to charges stemming from the Watergate break-in, said that in early October, 1972, his attorney, William Bittman, approached Earl Silbert, then the principal assistant U.S. attorney here, and suggested a "deal" by which he would testify fully to my knowledge of the events.

Hunt's previously undisclosed assertion of his readiness to cooperate in helping fix responsibility for the then murky origins of the bugging plot appears in his forthcoming book, "Undercover," a copy of which has been obtained by The New York Times.

Mr. Silbert, informed of Hunt's allegations, denied that Mr. Bittman or anyone representing the conspirator had made such an approach to the prosecutor. He said that, to the contrary, he had suggested the possibility of Hunt's cooperation to Mr. Bittman and had been turned down.

However, two other well placed sources supported Hunt's version of the events and said that Mr. Bittman, with his client's knowledge and assent, approached Mr. Silbert in early October, 1972, with respect to his cooperation in the investigation.

Mr. Bittman, who no longer represents Hunt, declined to comment on the matter for publication.

"I would have gone the whole way," Hunt said this week when asked, in a telephone interview, how much he had been prepared to tell Mr. Silbert and the Watergate grand jury in return for consideration from the prosecutors.

His testimony, he said, would have included naming John Mitchell, the former attorney general and manager of former President Richard Nixon's re-election campaign, as the person he had been told had authorized the attempt to bug the Democratic National Committee's offices in the Watergate complex.

Mr. Mitchell and five other White House and Nixon campaign aides face trial Oct. 1 on charges of illegally covering up responsibility for the plot.

In his book, subtitled "Memoirs of an American Secret Agent," Hunt wrote that Mr. Silbert's response to the offer, "as reported to me by Bittman, was that he did not need my testimony, as he had sufficient evidence to convict all seven defendants."

Hunt and four other defendants pleaded guilty at the first Watergate trial in January, 1973, and two Nixon campaign officials, Gordon Liddy and James McCord Jr., were convicted. Hunt, who is free pending an appeal, wrote that Liddy had told him that Mr. Mitchell had urged the break-in at the Watergate.

Mr. Silbert and his two assistants on the case, Seymour Glanzer and Donald Campbell, have been accused by some members of Congress and elsewhere of failing to pursue from the beginning the possibility that higher-ups at the Committee for the Re-Election of the President and the White House helped plan the Watergate bugging or cover up the responsibility for it.

Mr. Silbert, now the acting U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, was nominated earlier this year by Mr. Nixon to fill that post on a permanent basis. "The scope of the Watergate prosecution over which he presided was a major issue at his confirmation hearings."

Hearings: Adjourned

The Senate Judiciary Committee adjourned those hearings without a recommendation on the appointment. Last week, President Ford lent his endorsement to the nomination. Committee sources could not say when the hearings might be resumed.

In the first round of hearings, Mr. Silbert testified at length about his strategy of obtaining convictions against all seven defendants in the Watergate break-in. This strategy was to seek court orders protecting the seven from self-incrimination, then compel their testimony before a federal grand jury.

However, it was not until the spring of last year, several months after Mr. Nixon's landslide victory, that the seven were finally taken before the Watergate grand jury under grants of immunity.

The principal difficulty in cracking the Watergate case, Mr. Silbert testified, was the lack of cooperation from the seven original defendants, particularly Hunt, Liddy and McCord, who were presumed to have the most to tell.

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Key Figures as at December 31st 1973

Balance Sheet Total	3,910,854,046,134
Capital and Reserves	18,360,000,000
Deposits	2,316,265,938,980
Investments	1,874,667,232,200
Branches	142



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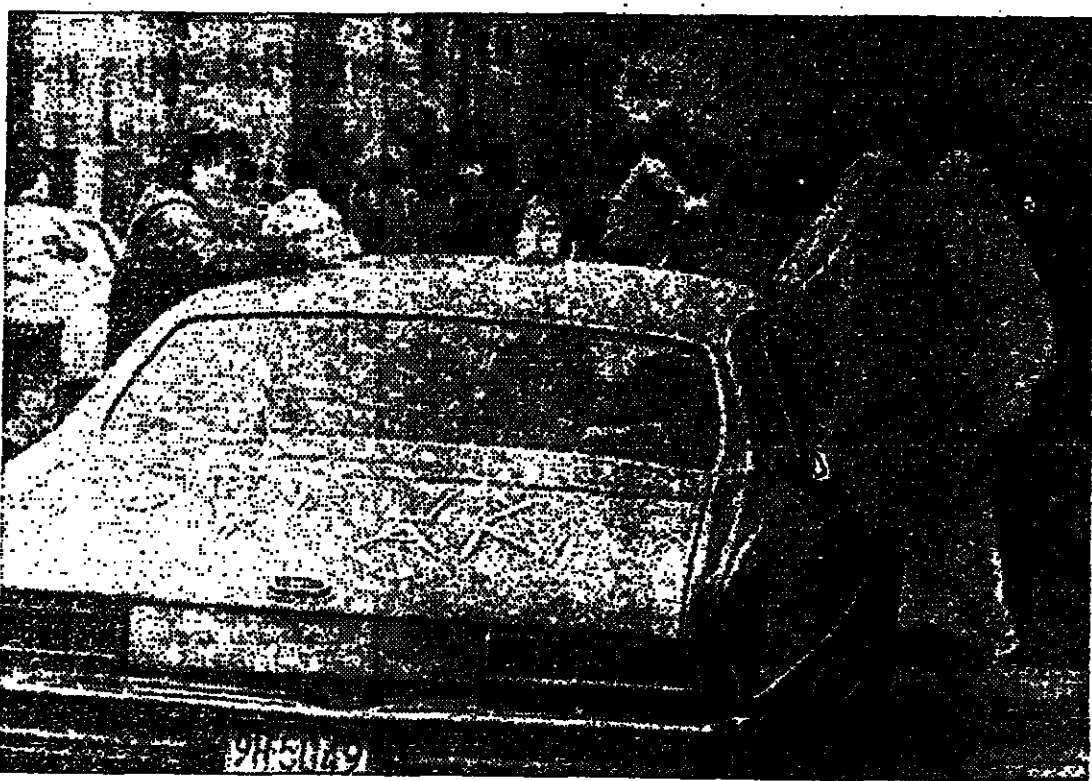
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LONDON AIRPORT

Policemen Hurt In Boston Melees

BOSTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Two policemen were struck by a newspaper truck and the driver was arrested last night when anti-busing demonstrators tried to prevent the Boston Globe from distributing its Sunday newspapers. The police said that about 1,000 demonstrators, angered by the newspaper's coverage of integration of city schools, blocked exits to the printing plant.

About an hour later, a police car was fired upon at Columbia Point, a predominantly black housing project about a half mile from the newspaper building. The police sealed off the area.

At the Globe, the police at first pushed the picketers away from the gates, and two trucks loaded with newspapers left the building successfully. But when a third truck left the plant, the crowd swarmed around it and two officers trying to hold the people back were knocked down.



PROTEST POSITION—Students—two of them wearing sheets in the style of Ku Klux Klansmen—hang out the windows of cars during a motorcade in East Boston to protest the court-ordered integration of Boston public schools through busing.

Extortion Term In Hearst Case

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—A man was sentenced to serve between five years and life in prison Friday for trying to extort \$100,000 from the parents of newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst by claiming he knew the whereabouts of the kidnapped girl.

Mike Marx was arrested in February after he telephoned Mrs. Randolph Hearst from a Los Angeles bus station and said he could secure Miss Hearst's release. He was caught as he tried to pick up the money.

Miss Hearst, 20, was kidnapped by the revolutionary Symbionese Liberation Army in February. She was later believed to have joined the group and is now being sought by federal police as an armed fugitive.

Reassured by India, U.S. to Ship A-Fuel

VIENNA, Sept. 22 (UPI).—U.S. Atomic Energy Commission sources said yesterday that the United States would go ahead with a planned shipment of nuclear fuel to India following New Delhi's pledge not to use it for atomic blasts.

Homi Sethna, head of India's Atomic Energy Commission, said Friday that his government had given Washington written assurance that the enriched uranium would be used only for "mutually acceptable purposes."

Urges Boost in Some Social Benefits

Congress Unit Backs Ford on Spending Curb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—The congressional Joint Economic Committee yesterday unanimously supported President Ford's decision to hold total federal spending at or below \$300 billion in the current fiscal year.

Beyond that, the committee failed to agree on most issues in a special report on inflation that was requested by the President.

While urging that total spending be held to \$300 billion, which is \$5 billion below the latest estimate for the fiscal year, a majority of the committee favored three costly programs—a big increase in public-service employment if the jobless rate reaches 6 per cent, improved unemployment-compensation benefits and higher Social Security benefits for the elderly poor.

These proposals prompted the committee's vice-chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., to say in a footnote of dissent that "Other federal spending must be reduced to offset the cost of these programs or the country will be plagued again with the nightmare, skyrocketing deficits of recent years."

Only one member of the com-

mittee, Rep. William Widnall, R-N.J., favored a return to wage and price controls. The majority, instead, proposed a plan of action for the new Council on Wage and Price Stability aimed at including restraint in the private economy without controls.

Hearings Urged

It said the council should "recommend appropriate noninflationary behavior for prices, wages and executive compensation on a specific industry-by-industry basis." The council was also urged to "hold public hearings on particular private or government actions the inflationary consequences of which would damage the national effort to restore price stability."

The committee agreed that, if spending can be held down to \$300 billion this fiscal year and if there is a "strenuous effort" to curb the growth of spending next year, "there should now be a shift toward less restrictive monetary policy." A modest shift has already occurred in the last few weeks.

The committee was apparently unanimous in opposing any lift-

ing of price ceilings on domestic crude oil.

With several dissenting opinions, a majority recommended tax reductions for lower-income groups coupled with the "elimination of unjustified tax subsidies, an increase in the minimum tax on those in the highest income brackets and the introduction of new taxes designed to encourage the conservation of energy" to make up for the loss of revenue.

The committee began its report by saying: "The economic situation is grave, with prices continuing to rise rapidly and total production flat or declining."

The report said: "The present high rates of inflation are not the result of excess demand." It said that, although several factors are involved, "increasingly, a significant part of the current inflation can be understood only in the context of administered prices in concentrated industries which typically increase despite falling demand." It cited very high profits and large price increases in such areas as petroleum, nonferrous metals and chemicals.

First Hit Sold 17 Million Copies.

Jacqueline Susann, Novelist, Dies of Cancer

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP).—Jacqueline Susann, 53, whose "Valley of the Dolls" was one of the best-selling novels in publishing history, died last night in Doctors Hospital of cancer.

A successful actress who retired in 1963 for a writing career, Miss Susann's novels portrayed lust and power among the mighty.

All her writing—she had three straight best sellers—was done after 1963, when she contracted cancer.

Miss Susann became a publishing star in 1966 when "Valley of the Dolls" led the best-seller lists and stayed there for 28 weeks. It currently is in its 56th paperback printing and has sold more than 17 million copies.

The novel told the story of actresses who in their insecurity turn to pills—or "dolls"—to put them to sleep, to wake them and to keep them slim.

That book and her second hit, "The Love Machine," published in 1968, were both made into movies and turned out to be box-office successes.

Her third was "Once Is Not Enough," published last year.

Miss Susann promoted her books on television talk shows and in numerous barnstorming tours. She once told an interviewer that "I sell because of what I write, not because I'm wrapped up in a package and tied with a ribbon."

She was often attacked by critics for writing trash. But she replied: "A good writer is one who produces books that people

read—who communicate. So if I'm selling millions, I'm good."

Among her other works was "Every Night, Josephine." It was her first published work and the nonfiction book she credited as marking her "birth" as a writer. This was the story of her life with her husband, the movie producer Irving Mansfield, and Josephine, "the poodle who owned us."

Unique Approach

Miss Susann's approach to writing was unique. She would first select a theme, main characters and an ending, then develop other characters and incidents as she wrote. She used a blackboard to chart the evolution of her characters. She would write four

or five drafts, each on a different color of paper—first yellow, then pink, followed by blue and finally white.

Her novels are heavy with dialogue and short chapters. Her characters often appeared similar to living personalities, but she repeatedly insisted that all of them were fictional composites.

During her career as an actress, Miss Susann appeared in 21 Broadway plays and roadshows, including "Banjo Eyes," "Jackpot," and "Watch on the Rhine." In the 1950s, she turned to television, appearing as a dramatic actress, panelist and hostess on several interview programs. She returned to the stage in 1970 in an Off-Broadway revival of "The Mad Woman of Chastlet."

Obituaries

Walter Brennan, Winner of 3 Film C

OXFORD, Conn., Sept. 22 (AP).—Veteran actor Walter Brennan, 80, who won three Academy Awards as supporting actor, died last night of emphysema.

His wife of 54 years, Ruth, and three children were with him when he died at a hospital here. He had a ranch near here, in Moorpark, 35 miles north of Los Angeles.

Mr. Brennan appeared in hundreds of films dating to 1923 and was the first performer to win three Oscars. His role as Grandpa Amos McCoy in the television series "The Real McCoy," which lasted from 1957 to 1962, brought him more fame.

Although he played many hill-billies and other rural types, Mr. Brennan in real life was an urban man of wealth and wide interests. He was a Yankee New Englander with a technical engineering degree from Rindge Technical School in Cambridge, Mass. He dressed conservatively and spoke with an accent ascribed as any at Harvard University.

Widened Old Codgers

But for the screen he submerged his own personality into whatever role he played. He specialized in portraying wizened old codgers down on their luck. He knew scores of old-man walks and a hundred dialect draws.

Mr. Brennan won his three

Israel Expecting 5,000 Russian Jews Each Month

HAIFA, Israel, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Israel expects an influx of 5,000 Jewish immigrants each month once the Soviet Union relaxes emigration regulations in exchange for U.S. trade benefits.

The director general of the Jewish Agency, Moshe Rivlin, said today that "we are standing before a great immigration wave from the Soviet Union and the assessment is that more than 5,000 souls will reach Israel [each month] from the Soviet Union."

"It is possible the number will be even greater and that we will reach the level of 100,000 [from throughout the world] a year," he said.

Athens Suspends 36 Army Officers

ATHENS, Sept. 22 (AP).—Thirty-six Greek armed forces officers were suspended from active duty for periods ranging from 4 to 12 months, the Defense Ministry announced yesterday.

The announcement did not spell out the reasons why the officers were suspended. An authoritative source said the men, ranging in rank from captain to major general, had been accused of mistreating citizens during the seven years of military dictatorship that ended in July.

Among those suspended were Lt. Col. Theodoros Theofiloyannakos and Maj. Anastasios Spanakos, both members of the widely feared investigative branch of the army police. They had been accused by scores of persons of tolerating torture by men under their command.

Italian Storms Kill 4

NAPLES, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—At least four persons were killed and many injured in storms that battered the west coast of Italy yesterday, the police said.

U.S., U.K. Efforts Said to Cut IRA Weapons Supply

LONDON, Sept. 22 (UPI).—British military intelligence, Interpol and the CIA have cut major arms supply routes from the United States to Northern Ireland but weapons continue to reach the province, a British Army spokesman said yesterday.

"Recent successful operations involving the CIA, Interpol and our own military intelligence have closed major arms supply routes from the United States, but there is no doubt many weapons are still being supplied by American sympathizers or commercial gun-running syndicates," the spokesman said.

In New York Friday, Irish Republic Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald appealed to Irish-Americans to stop contributing to the Irish Republican Army.

He said millions of dollars contributed in America had prolonged fighting in Northern Ireland and put for "hundreds and bullets that kill Irish people."

Schumann, Marcellin Enter French Senate

PARIS, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—Former Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann won a seat in the Senate today in partial elections for the upper house of parliament.

Also elected was former Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin. Both men had served under Presidents Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou. The elections were held among 4,000 notables—mainly local councillors—for 88 seats in the 263-seat Senate, which has little real power.

Heinrich Schwarz

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Heinrich Schwarz, 79, professor emeritus of art and retired curator of the Davison Art Center Collection at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, died Friday.

Eugene S. Duffield

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Eugene S. Duffield, 66, who had careers as a journalist, education, government and publishing, died Friday in Tamarac, Fla. Until recently he had lived in Sarasota Springs, N.Y.

Mr. Duffield's most recent post was as president of Popular Science Publishing Company (now Times Mirror magazine), from 1959 to 1973, when he became a director. He was also chairman of Select Magazines, Inc., from 1964 to 1966.

Olle Hedberg

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Olle Hedberg, 75, author and one of 18 members of the Swedish Academy of Letters, died today. He wrote about 30 books and was one of Sweden's best-selling authors. He was elected a member of the Nobel Prize-awarding academy in 1957.

'Canadian' Faces Death in Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (UPI).—A military court has sentenced to death a Russian who returned to the Soviet Union on a Canadian passport, the government newspaper, Tass, said today. The court found him guilty of war crimes.

The newspaper said that Georgi Tsinaridze, who held a Canadian passport under the name of David Goldshvili, had participated in the deaths of more than 3,000 persons in southern Russia when he was a member of a Cossack squad in the city of Simferopol.

Israel Pr 'Nonbelli' Status by

TEL AVIV, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that Israel's status as a non-belligerent state is a necessity to conclude settlement in on

He said the shared Israeli peace through face of the A achieve peace in Rabin returned day from a five to Washington.

In an interview, the I Israel will no withdrawals from territory as a without an adve by the Arabs.

In the latest agreement read Mr. Rabin's declaration of n Egypt, Syria an it possible to m

Mr. Rabin's would be willing reaching compromise sake of a peace an Arab state. "The Arab state readiness" to m

U.K. Firm Investor Arab Ta

LONDON, Sept. 22 (UPI).—One of Britain's estate companies announced today that it had agreed to a deal which would be the first take-over firm by Arab of

The directors Property Corp. its stockholders million (\$210.4 by the Kuwaiti fice. The offer a share.

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Nine in Exi Freed by P

LIMA, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Nine leaders of tion party, who exiled former Pri Belaunde Terry, after almost two. They were six, distributed, gov tary government of Peru's major July 27. The court ordered the ground that sufficient evidence any longer.

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Key Figures as at December 31st 1973

	FF in thousands
Consolidated Balance Sheet Total (Crédit Mutuel of Alsace, Lorraine and Franche Comté)	9,936,991
Balance Sheet Total BFCM	4,236,161
Capital and Reserves	57,000
Securities	889,000
Branches 1,100 affiliated local banks	9
Staff	512



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Cracks at 3 U.S. Plants Force Shutting of 21 of 50 Reactors

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Atomic Energy Commission ordered 21 of the 50 reactors producing commercial electric power in the States to close down the next 60 days to see whether cracks are in the pipes of their systems.

Planes See Flight Fighter Built 3 Countries

MUNICH, West Germany, Sept. 22 (AP).—Representatives of Germany, Britain and the United States yesterday viewed a successful demonstration of a jet developed jointly by the nations.

Talks by 5 Industrial Nations U.S. Assailed as Restrictive

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22 (WP).—European Commission has led vigorously to Common Market members about the "dangerous precedent" set by meeting with the one U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon called to assemble finance ministers from major industrial countries.

At stake in the debate is more than just an attendance roster at the talks with U.S. and Japanese officials on monetary and energy problems. "The Paris dinner summit was supposed to have bolstered EEC decision-making," a Eurocrat complained, "then the big countries turn around and push their partners aside when big decisions are being made."

Rancor Among Six

Clearly much rancor has built up during the last year among the smaller European countries. There is fear that major decisions affecting the entire Common Market will be made without consulting the "weaker" states.

Change This Situation? The repeated practice by certain member countries of making over the heads of their partners is a very dangerous precedent, an EEC official



RAILROAD BLAZE—Firemen train water on burning freight cars in Houston after an explosion at the railroad yard started fires. Several persons were injured.

2 Argentines Killed, Raising Toll for Week to 14

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Two youths were killed during the weekend, topping a week of political shooting and bombing that took at least 14 lives. A minister said there was a "state of general violence" in Argentina.

Federal police said they knew of no motive for the kidnapping and assassination this morning of an 18-year-old construction worker in Bahia Blanca, 510 miles south of Buenos Aires.

The bloody week began with more than 120 bombings and Molotov-cocktail attacks Monday and Tuesday, which police linked to the leftist Montoneros, a guerrilla group that helped bring the late President Juan Peron to power last year.

College Programs Called Anti-Communist

Russia Castigates Soviet Studies in West

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (NYT).—A leading Soviet foreign affairs journal charged yesterday that leading Western universities, such as Columbia and Harvard, were harboring Soviet studies departments which were involved in a subversive ideological struggle against Communism and the Soviet Union.

It was the second attack within a week in the Soviet press on university-sponsored research on Communist affairs in the United States. On Wednesday, Writers Union weekly carried an article attacking research on the Soviet space program, done at the University of Miami in Florida.

The attack on Soviet research centers at U.S., British and West German universities was contained in a full-page article in the Communist party Central Committee's foreign affairs weekly, *Zo Rubezhom* (Abroad). The main theme of the article was that the West, largely through a special coordinating committee at NATO headquarters, was stepping up psychological warfare and ideological subversion despite détente.

at universities (Columbia, Harvard, and so on). Their work is directed by councils often composed of directors of the biggest American monopolies. Their budgets are also entirely composed of single 'donations' from these monopolies."

The article asserted that such research centers were "the most important link of the anti-Communist apparatus" and were engaged in "studying" Soviet society, "cooking up the recipes of psychological warfare" and also "preparing the cadres of anti-Communist theoreticians and propaganda practitioners."

In West Germany, the article asserted, there are "about 100 ideological centers," some linked to universities, and in Britain, 30 out of 43 major universities have similar institutes.

The article, most of which was devoted to general attacks on NATO, the Western diplomatic push for a freer East-West exchange of people and information, and the public's given Alexander Solzhenitsyn's latest book, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956," appeared to express the views of ideological hardliners within the Soviet establishment.

Some other Soviet officials, especially from Soviet institutes dealing with U.S. affairs, take advantage of contacts with U.S. universities that have Soviet studies centers in spite of the kind of critique raised yesterday.

Nonetheless, a number of the most outstanding U.S. scholars in Soviet studies have found increasing difficulties in gaining permission to come to the Soviet Union to carry on research.

Some U.S. scholars have privately advanced the view that Soviet authorities were trying to curtail inquisitive research or critical writing by U.S. academic specialists on Soviet affairs by threatening to cut them off from access to Moscow in retaliation for material that the Russians regarded as objectionable.

"The effect," a young academician said last spring, "is to inhibit some people from writing what they actually think for fear that it will be ideologically offensive to the Soviets and used for grounds for keeping them out in the future."

Others have suggested that it is the older, more experienced U.S. specialists in Soviet studies, who have developed useful Soviet contacts, who are weeded out by Moscow.

Vatican and Prague To Seek Settlement

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 22 (UPI).—The Vatican said today it has agreed with Czechoslovakia on the need to resolve the problems between the Communist state and the Roman Catholic church.

The Vatican said the differences were discussed in a five-day meeting here with a Czech delegation that ended Friday.

Oktoberfest Begins

MUNICH, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—The 35th postwar Oktoberfest opened in Munich yesterday when Mayor Georg Kronawetter tapped the first beer barrel.

International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

Crédit Agricole - A few Facts about France's top Credit Institution

Crédit Agricole, an important shareholder in London & Continental Bankers Ltd., ranks among the world's top five financial organisations. With about 17% of total French banking deposits and around 8,800 local banking offices it is the leading credit institution in France.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole coordinates and promotes activities carried out by the Group's Regional Banks, which are established throughout France's governmental departments. In addition, it assists them in executing major credit operations, collects funds and manages financial resources.

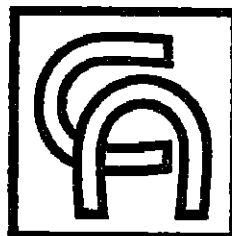
Crédit Agricole actively supports regional development, provides finance for agriculture, industry and commerce, mostly in rural areas. It also offers full retail banking services with special emphasis on the furthering of savings.

It is authorized to issue its own long term securities and is at the same time a competent partner in international finance. Numerous subsidiaries provide varied additional services, be it in the fields of merchant banking, investment advice or travel.

Through its participation in London & Continental Bankers Ltd., CNCA took a major step to broaden its international presence. Its domestic strength and vast financial capacity place it among the top addresses in international banking.

Key Figures as at December 31st 1973

Total resources	130.6 thousand million FF
Loans outstanding	109.9 thousand million FF
Balance sheet total	164.6 thousand million FF



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Faisal's View of Saudi Arabian Ties to U.S.

Borchgrave—Saudi Arabia and the United States now have a "special relationship" which is being institutionalized in all fields from defense to finance and technology—and which has been compared to the special relationship that the United States had with Britain during and after World War II. Will this relationship have a life of its own—or does it remain contingent on America's ability to produce a settlement in the Middle East?

Faisal—Naturally, everything is predicated on a settlement—and that settlement can only be full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, the restoration of Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem, the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people and their right to return to their homeland. We are not making any threats. We believe the special relationship is in the inter-

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia granted the following exclusive interview to Armand de Borchgrave, senior editor of Newsweek.

est of both countries—and the entire Arab world. We will do our utmost to make this relationship a success. But America must understand that nothing can work properly as long as the Israelis remain obstinate and try to hang on to their conquests.

Question—It is being said that there is little danger of a major crisis in the Mideast until next spring. Do you share this assessment?

Answer—Precious time has already been wasted in recent months. If there has been a loss of momentum and of the sense of urgency, we not only deplore it but feel it is very dangerous. There is not a moment to be lost. We hope and pray that the United States will be able to make Israel see the light and withdraw.

Question—Some Arab leaders I have talked to fear that the United States acts decisively only when it is faced with a crisis. And they say that real American pressure on Israel to withdraw will come only when there is another crisis.

Answer—We hope America will muster the wisdom to see that a full and prompt Israeli withdrawal must be accomplished without a crisis because, if this cannot be done without another crisis, the next one will be far more severe than the last one.

Question—Are you prepared to use the oil weapon again to bring about Israeli withdrawal?

Answer—We do not want to impose or reimpose an oil embargo against our friends. But our friends must realize where their strategic interests lie. The decision is in their hands.

Question—I have heard that you will not authorize long-term investments in America with the kingdom's surplus liquidity until the Israelis have evacuated the occupied territories. Is this correct?

Answer—We do not want to do anything that will hurt America. But, if our new special relationship is to remain viable, America must not do anything that will hurt us and the Arab world. And the continued occupation of Arab lands, including Jerusalem, not only hurts us but poisons the international atmosphere.

Question—What do you think should be the next step—disengagement on the West Bank or a further withdrawal from Sinai?

Answer—The next step should be total withdrawal from all the occupied territories. Piecemeal solu-



United Press International
King Faisal

tions are inappropriate. The time has come for radical treatment of the problem.

Question—How long do you think it will take to bring this about?

Answer—We would like to see the Israelis leave Arab lands tomorrow morning. Once the decision to withdraw has been made—and only the United States can make Israel see the wisdom and imperative necessity for this course—it can be implemented in a few weeks. We do not wish to set deadlines, but one should not forget that a year has elapsed since the October war. And it is not unreasonable to expect that Israeli evacuation should begin before the end of this year.

220 Judges

Federal Appointments—Nixon's Legal

By William Greider

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Richard Nixon has left the government, but his impact on it will endure for years—a legacy of hundreds of his appointees on federal regulatory agencies and the U.S. judiciary.

Mr. Nixon appointed more federal judges than any of his predecessors—220 of them. His people, furthermore, now fill all the seats on eight regulatory agencies, including the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Communications Commission and the National Labor Relations Board, and they hold the majority on others, including the Federal Reserve Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A former American Bar Association president, Bernard Segal, insists that Mr. Nixon's nominees for the federal bench were exceptional in quality—much better than those of some of his predecessors in the White House.

"You can't take the credit away from him," Mr. Segal said. "If you're going to condemn him for the things he did that were wrong, say you must, you should also give him credit for the good things he did. The federal judiciary is better off for his being President."

That opinion arouses hot dissent in some quarters, particularly among liberals who successfully opposed two Nixon nominees for the Supreme Court and who frown upon several others who made it.

'Scandal'

"The fact is," said civil rights lawyer Joseph Rauh, "what Nixon did to the Supreme Court is a scandal and he tried to make it even worse."

Mr. Nixon's impact on the regulatory agencies, which set rates and grant routes and licenses and enforce consumer-protection laws, is an equally volatile question.

John Cushman, executive director of the Administrative Conference of the United States, told the Congressional Quarterly in its survey of the subject: "Generally speaking, the Nixon appointees to these agencies are no better or no worse than those of his predecessors."

But consumer advocates around Washington denounce Mr. Nixon's regulatory appointments as pro-business in general and often mediocre. They accuse the Nixon administration of tightening the grip that special interests have generally held on the government regulatory machinery.

In two instances, the CAB and Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Nixon's regulatory agencies were tainted with the same sort of cozy special-interest dealing that hovered over the Nixon White House. The one striking exception is the Federal Trade Commission, where even the former president's critics agree that the Nixon appointees reinvigorated the enforcement of consumer-protection laws.

On judicial appointments, Mr. Segal bases his high appraisal on Mr. Nixon's consistent acceptance of the ABA's recommendations. When the ABA's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary found a candidate "not qualified," he was not nominated, despite a lot of pressure from Republican senators sponsoring the home-state lawyer.

Only Exception

The only exception was in the closing hours of the Nixon administration when he nominated Connecticut Gov. Thomas Meskill for a seat on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York. The ABA committee found him "not qualified," largely because he lacks courtroom experience as a lawyer, and the nomination is still pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

According to Mr. Segal, that record compares favorably with Mr. Nixon's Democratic predecessors, Lyndon Johnson and John Kennedy, and even with Dwight Eisenhower. Harry Truman usually ignored the ABA committee, Mr. Segal said.

"Whatever one thinks of President Nixon," he said, "his judicial appointments have been excellent. Nixon was the only president from Eisenhower on who had no appointments who were not qualified—until the very end."

When John Kennedy was president, he nominated eight judges in his first year who did not pass muster with the bar association, according to Mr. Segal, largely to settle election debts.

An administration official familiar with the Nixon appointees agreed that the new judges have met the ABA's minimum standards, but he said that the federal judiciary is still not getting the best qualified men and women for the bench and it won't get them, he said, until a future president seeks out those who are outstanding candidates—instead of relying exclusively on those who have political sponsors in the Senate.

Mr. Segal gives a lot of the credit for the Nixon appointments to former Attorney General Rich-

ard Kleindienst—also of lying under oath committee. As the nation's first deputy attorney general, Mr. Kleindienst supervised hundreds of unequal dates being pushed by Republican senators.

But Mr. Segal's view represents qualified much too narrow lawyers. The ABA, after all, approved 13 of the 220 judges who were rejected by the Standards A:

"The bar association gave a cold," said who was prominent in the fight against Judge and Judge Carwell who could have been worth and Carwell much of a standard.

The ABA committee candidates on stand are studiously nonpartisan largely with a man's experience as a judge. Haynsworth was son of a senator and well was accused of when they were liberal-labor troops.

"If you appoint interest judges to Court," Mr. Rauh believes there would difference in the Nixon appointees majority on three appellate courts, but strong ideological new judges, accord Charles Alan Wright University of Texas the federal judiciary resented Mr. Nixon picks.

"In the nature of Wright said, 'the I have to take their the Supreme Court from the appointing court judges. To Supreme Court was a more conservative matters, one would lower courts to follow.

On the regulatory Nixon legacy is mixed, although it is that his appointment strengthened the of industry on the and commissions.

FTC Pra

The major exception where Miles Kirkpatrik by Lewis Engman, are credited with a more aggressive consumer problems the commission's en issues.

Mark Silbergeld, Union said consumer have been consistent, and pleased by the lines to the FTC, appointees are very ing their attention, and economics and things, but things much more impact.

Why should FTC independent—minded with men and women other regulatory I Silbergeld thinks I that other agency specific industries—energy, shipping, at forth—but the FTC covers a broader sp "It doesn't regulat ular industry and it regulate," he said, laws, but it doesn't or set rates. That's different. You don close relationship narrow industry—ll and the major airli.

Mr. Nixon's CAB Robert Timm, has fire lately because vacationing with a major airline official, panies he is supposed Mr. Timm jinked the vacation with com, and also gelled in Po TWA official.

Reuben Robertson, advocate in anti charges: "There's that the CAB is a point in history in a tion of consumer questions of integrit

The SEC, which took pride in its im under-the-table inf burned by the Vesco its new chairman, Be played intermediary influence and was for in embarrassment. The Federal Power which oversees electri natural gas, among is now clearly com, dustry interests, in regulation of natural the business magnate scribed FCC chairman, alikes this way:

"It's hard to se troubled natural g could have a regulat its tastes... [Nixon] sounds more like a executive expounding the FCC should regu dustry than a man in the actual responsib ulation."

International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

Centrale Rabobank - A few Facts about Holland's largest Banking Group

From a relatively modest beginning at the turn of the last century Centrale Rabobank, which was originally formed to help overcome the difficulties in rural areas, has grown into the largest full service banking organization in Holland.

Structured on a cooperative basis, the bank has remained faithful to its original function as primary banker to the Dutch farming community.

However, today its range of services covers in addition all aspects of economic activities from loans to small enterprises to large scale import/export financing, from mortgages to wholesale banking.

Close on 20,000 employees in more than 3,000 branch offices look after the interests of the bank's customers.

In line with the accelerating international exchange of agricultural products, Centrale Rabobank is rapidly developing its foreign banking business. The participation in London & Continental Bankers Ltd. forms an important part of the bank's policy to strengthen its international capacity.

Another major step was the establishment of a joint subsidiary with the Bank of America, the Rabomerica International Bank in Amsterdam.

Key Figures as at 31st December	1973	1972
	In million Guilders	
Balance sheet total	31246	27103
Loans and investments		
Treasury bills	1359	1635
Short-term investments	1065	905
Securities	1496	1470
Debtors	20316	16811
Long-term investments	3798	3663
Deposits		
Long-term deposits	1334	839
Savings accounts	21312	19338
Current accounts: private	2118	1731
other	2353	2338
Reserves	1380	1184
Revenue	1045	843
Expenditure	859	686
Profit and allocations to reserve	186	157

Centrale Rabobank

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Telex 23142

Low Basques Killed Spain's Premier and Almost Got Kissinger

IRID (UPI).—Four young men have written a book describing how they assassinated Spain's Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, Dec. 30. They say they were killing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with him.

Carrero Blanco, Generalissimo Franco's confidant and the man to steer the nation through the transition period, was killed by Juan Carlos de Borja, a Madrid church he attended morning service.

Mr. Kissinger was visiting Carrero Blanco the time of the slaying. Carrero Blanco was a Spanish commentator, the course of Spanish history, producing a new government and new policies. But it had even bigger consequences.

Kissinger was visiting Carrero Blanco the time of the slaying. Carrero Blanco was a Spanish commentator, the course of Spanish history, producing a new government and new policies. But it had even bigger consequences.

Kissinger was visiting Carrero Blanco the time of the slaying. Carrero Blanco was a Spanish commentator, the course of Spanish history, producing a new government and new policies. But it had even bigger consequences.

There is no doubt in Spain that the account is genuine, although there are doubts that it tells the whole story. The news magazine El Mundo made the book the subject of a cover story, saying it was the "definitive proof" of the authorship of the crime.

Plotted by ETA

Spanish police have held from the beginning that the assassination was the work of Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA), an underground group fighting for the secession of Spain's northern Basque provinces.

ETA has acknowledged responsibility for the killing, saying it was done in revenge for the death of nine of its members in gunfights with Spanish police and to deal Gen. Franco's succession plans a blow.

"Operation Ogre" is a strange mixture of revolutionary tactics and documentary thriller, which sometimes recalls Frederick Forsyth's "The Day of the Jackal," the story of an assassination attempt against French President Charles de Gaulle. Awaiting the day of the killing, the four assassins in fact went one night to see the movie version of "Jackal."

They tell their story from their arrival in Madrid to the rainy, windy December day almost a year later when one of them, dressed as an electrician and standing on top of a ladder, reached up to a wire strung along a house wall to make the contact igniting the bomb.

"Gas gas" because we had agreed in advance that we would make passerby believe it was a gas explosion.

Eyes of Police

In the months before that day, the killers had stalked Adm. Carrero Blanco and slowly spun their web. On several occasions, they escaped detection by a hair's breadth. As the "electrician" reached up to the wire and waited for Adm. Carrero Blanco's car to turn into the street, he says he felt that policemen sitting in a jeep parked nearby were looking at him.

Originally, "Operation Ogre" was not planned as what the Basques call an "execution" but as a kidnapping. The Premier was to be held as a hostage for the release of political prisoners, among them—the book claims—150 Basque militants sentenced to 10 or more years in prison. But that plan went wrong.

Adm. Carrero Blanco, a deeply religious man of 70, used to visit Francisco de Borja Jesuit Church a block from his home every morning. A disciplinarian of strict habits, he was driven up at 8:30 a.m. sharp accompanied by only an aide and a bodyguard.

Day after day, the terrorists spied on Adm. Carrero Blanco's churchgoing habits. One of them describes his first close observation of Adm. Carrero Blanco, watching him as he slowly walked through the church to take his habitual seat to the right of the altar, only a few feet from one of the terrorists.

"I immediately called him 'ogre'—a huge chunk of a tough man, with bushy eyebrows, hair growing out everywhere, an impressive character," one of the assassins says. He describes how the churchgoers knelt down to pray, and how he watched Adm. Carrero Blanco's bent back two rows ahead of him.

"I carried a gun in my belt," he muses. "...And I was thinking of how the people always say these men are unkillable, that one cannot touch them." But the terrorists' job at that time was to reconnoiter and not to kill.

and they decided to leave their guns at home on future church visits.

Once they knew all they wanted to know, the Basques drew up the kidnapping plan. Dressed as priests and hiding submachine guns under their cassocks, they hoped to abduct Adm. Carrero Blanco as he entered the church through a dark passage.

A hideaway "people's prison" was already prepared for Adm. Carrero Blanco and a "hospital" readied for the treatment of any casualties among the terrorists. Then the kidnapping was suddenly called off.

The reason was that Gen. Franco delegated part of his functions—the premiership—to Adm. Carrero Blanco, which resulted in the number of his bodyguards being increased to four. The terrorists reported to ETA headquarters that they could no longer guarantee a "clean" abduction and ran the risk of a gun battle in the church.

ETA then issued orders to kill Adm. Carrero Blanco.

The assassination was put in the hands of four men who appeared in the book under the assumed names of Jon, Mikel, Iker and Txabi—the latter the chief of their "Commando Tiki," named after a Basque guerrilla leader and ex-Benedictine monk who had died in a gun battle with police a short time before.

From their accounts, the four appear to be students devoted to a great deal of reading and ideological discussion. ETA considers itself a Marxist revolutionary group.

Posing as a sculptor, the man called Iker set the assassination plan in motion by buying a basement apartment in Claudio Coello Street opposite the back side of the church. The "work of art" which he

and his three companions created in the next three weeks was a 28-foot-long tunnel reaching to a point under the street where Adm. Carrero Blanco's car passed every day.

It was a dangerous labor, judging from the book. Gas seeped into the tunnel, rendering those working inside unconscious at times. The spreading odor of gas and sewage threatened to give them away to police patrolling the sidewalk. Some of the persons in the building became suspicious of the noises from the basement.

The "sculptor" had hoped his pretended profession would serve as a cover, but one day the janitor knocked on the door and asked to be let into the apartment, which by then was covered with plastic bags full of earth. The terrorists say they knew he also held a job as a city policeman.

At this tense moment, the bed

in the main room collapsed under the weight of three men sitting on it and holding their breath. Quick-witted, one of the assassins shouted: "You bitch, be quiet, all women are the same." The janitor-policeman discreetly went away.

The last days were dedicated to arming the 110-pound bomb, placing it in the T-shaped end of the tunnel and stringing an electric wire along a full block of house walls.

On the morning of Dec. 30, the terrorists double-parked a car containing another 22 pounds of plastic explosives in the narrow Claudio Coello Street to make sure Adm. Carrero Blanco's black Dodge limousine would pass exactly over the bomb and to give it another blast from the side. The car bomb, incidentally, did not go off.

Txabi posed as the electrician who set off the bomb while one of

his companions looked out for the car and the two others acted as getaway drivers.

Waiting for the car, Txabi said he thought policemen in a nearby jeep were eyeing him, although with little apparent interest. A man in a newspaper stand a few feet away repeatedly turned to look at him. Two youths stopped at the foot of the ladder to ask for a light.

None of the four terrorists saw Adm. Carrero Blanco's car going over the church roof. But the force of the explosion told them that they must have been successful.

Shouting "Gas, gas," they ran past stunned passersby to their getaway car.

"It was simply terrific," one of them said. Then they broke in tense silence across the heart of Madrid to another waiting car which took them on the escape route to France.

After Years of Quarantine

East Germany Has Emerged

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN (UPI).—Since the re-birth of Walter Ulbricht by Erich Honecker as the head of the Communist party in 1971, East Germany has emerged from years of international quarantine.

West Germany, in effect, has recognized East Germany as a separate state, without formally admitting it, and 104 Western nations have done the same.

East German officials badly wanted recognition from Washington. This was obtained on Sept. 4. Members of the German intelligentsia speak bitterly of the years of diplomatic isolation they endured during the years before Bonn would consent to anyone else recognizing the separate existence of the German Democratic Republic.

"Gray Area"

East Germany has realized enormous benefits from the détente between Washington and Moscow but East German leaders also maintain that they have made significant concessions to détente. The 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin, for instance, is a remarkable document.

In it, the Soviet Union guaranteed that East Germany would let travelers drive freely over the highways to West Berlin without having to fill in customs forms and without having their automobiles searched.

The treaty also recognized the "ties" between West Berlin and West Germany but specified that Bonn does not have sovereignty over West Berlin. This left the

"gray area" that led to the recent fight over Bonn's establishment of a West German environmental office in West Berlin.

"We had to give up a great deal for that treaty," an East German said recently. He meant that East Germany formally abandoned its claims to West Berlin. The Soviet Union had judged that détente was worth the sacrifice.

But détente, with its side effect of increasing contacts with Westerners, could have created domestic difficulties in East Germany if reforms had not been implemented. Accordingly, the last few years have seen a considerable humanization and relaxation of internal conditions.

The eighth congress of the Socialist Unity party in June, 1971, set a general policy line of improving living standards and access to consumer goods, a welcome change from the harsh line of endless sacrifice to build up industrial production. Cuts on social criticism in literature and the arts also have been eased.

The most visible evidence of the turn to create comforts is a proliferation of new apartment complexes. Old quarters of Berlin, where little maintenance had been done on crumbling apartment buildings since World War II, are getting a face-lifting. The

goal, it is said, is that by 1990 every East German should have a room of his own.

Mr. Honecker and other officials have even taken to admitting that most people can tune in to the West German TV stations. But coexistence with the West does not mean ideological convergence with it. The burghers of Weimar and Leipzig are told that they live in a socialist society with a socialist culture. This policy, called "abgrenzung" or roughly, "walling off," began with détente and logically will grow stronger with it.

And anyone in West Germany who thought détente was synonymous with friendship should have been disabused of the notion last spring when it turned out that one of former Chancellor Willy Brandt's close aides, Guenter Guillaume, was an East German spy.

That led to Mr. Brandt's fall which may have been much more displeasing to his détente partners in Moscow than to the leadership in Berlin, who saw his popularity in their own country as a threat, as one said, that "he might have become chancellor of all Germany."

But the difference of opinion on that issue is probably unexploitable by the West.



Erich Honecker

Keynote.

Thais Domesticate Birth Control

CHAREST (UPI).—The bus fare into town from one of the outlying villages in Bangkok, Thailand, is 13 baht. One can, of course, use money.

bus-fare gimmick is part plan to push acceptance of contraceptives and family planning by breaking down inhibitions and involving people in the distribution.

Thai Viravada, the director of the "Community Family Planning Services," on a favorite photograph, showed a small boat, piled with fruit and vegetables, along a remote river. Plots of contraceptives are among the melons. A sign on the back of the boat says: "Community Based Family Planning. Get Your Contraceptive Pills and Condoms or Make Appointment for (Intra Uterine Device) or IUD."

Many Volunteers

hostman is one of many volunteers—shopkeepers, men, café owners, teachers, makers, barbers, bus drivers—have been convinced of need for family planning. bus drivers make excellent condom salesmen, and the acceptance system has been so that when a distributor is a user for another, he or she gives the user condoms, which the buses have to accept instead of a fare into town," Mr. Mechal said.

Mechal described a situation involving youngsters, schoolchildren and their mothers are coming out of a school and some colored buses are headed to 6 and 7 o'clock. A crop of lovely color-photos appears. They chorus, "Many children make poor" with gusto and family.

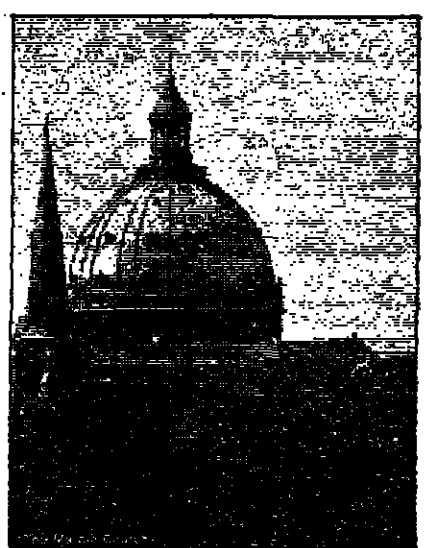
"A family-planning song has been devised and, through the efforts of these distributors, is taught in many primary schools. These children know the song well. It is based on a popular children's song," Mr. Mechal said. "It describes the sadness of having too many children too often, and not having enough to eat, and ends up on a happy note: 'There is now no need to worry, the volunteer will teach you here to get the pill, a condom, an IUD or even sterilization.'"

Although the children may not understand the significance of contraception, they come to accept contraceptives as normal products for use by adults.

"They see the pill and condoms in shops alongside the soap, the matches, the dried fish and the bananas," Mr. Mechal said.

"The point is this," he said, "the program requires no highly trained specialists to run a complicated program, nor expensive equipment, just some local volunteers."

Rome is OK, but Copenhagen...



There are lots of cities in Europe where a weekend is worthwhile. The Eternal City is certainly one of them. But would, should and could you spend all your weekends in Rome—particularly if you happen to live there? Why not consider a weekend in Copenhagen?

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Your usual local contacts in the travel business may supply you with information on Copenhagen—or ask for further material on your special interests from

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Professor P. V. Glob:
Director General of Museums and Antiquities in Denmark
"As all over the world our museums have primary scientific functions. At the same time they appeal very intensively to the general public. There is much to see in the museums in Copenhagen and its vicinity, not least for everybody interested in the Vikings and their ancestors."

International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

CERA - Belgium's leading Cooperative Banking Group

The Belgian Raiffeisenbanks and the Central Raiffeisenbank (CERA) constitute together the Belgian Raiffeisenbank organization. At their disposal is a network of some 1,000 contact points all over the Country.

CERA ranks among the foremost financial institutions in the Belgian private banking sector and is, at the same time, the largest private savings bank in the Country.

CERA has always been extremely active in the financing of agriculture and the agricultural industries. Thus, for instance, CERA finances half the Belgian dairy industry. Today CERA has developed into a full service financial institution, welcoming any and all customers and offering a wide choice of banking services. A case in point is the important participation of CERA in the Eurocheque system.

During 1973 the positive development of the last few years continued:

Key Figures as at 31st December 1973

	Amount (end 1973)	Growth in 1973
Balance sheet total	56,519 million BF	21.3%
Savings funds	52,593 million BF	21.6%
Credits ¹	26,276 million BF	23.7%

¹ Credits to public authorities exclusively

CERA's lending activity also developed favourably notwithstanding the quantitative restrictions on credit imposed by the Monetary Authorities. In 1973 the Raiffeisen institutions granted a total of 19,600 credits in the amount of 8.8 thousand million Belgian francs. Among the business and industrial loans, leasing contracts are becoming increasingly more important.



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Tactics in the UN

That the United Nations General Assembly should discuss the Palestinians goes without saying. Apart from the UN's general mandate to secure peace in international disputes, it was the world organization that originally proposed the division of the British mandate in Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. The question is not whether the case of the Arab Palestinians should be heard, but in what context. To do so, as in the past, as part of a general debate on the Middle East, makes sense; to do so as a separate item on the agenda, before the broader discussion, may seem important only as a parliamentary tactic. But it is tactics that make strategy practicable, and this particular tactic poses serious problems.

When the Arab states refused to accept the partition proposal and sent their armies into Palestine, the initial UN plan was warped out of all resemblance to its concept, and Arab Palestine virtually disappeared, shared, when the fighting died down, among Israel, Jordan and Egypt. The uprooted Palestinians were scattered among camps all around the periphery of their old home, and were slow in acquiring the militant nationalism (and terrorism) that now marks their cause. It will be impossible now to debate that cause apart from the tangle of interests which other nations now have vested in the Palestinians and to attempt to do so would prejudice the more general

settlement which the Middle East must have if it is ever to know peace again.

That an independent Palestine must emerge from such a settlement must not, of course, be ruled out. The Israelis would not like such a neighbor; the Jordanians are at least cool to it, and they are the two states that have the most practical concern for the fate of the Palestinians and their land. But Jordan and the other Arab states seem to be moving toward an agreement with the Palestinians that would permit the creation of a government that would not necessarily regard itself as a fragment of an irredenta, dedicated to eternal hostility to Israel. Such an agreement may well be the best hope for all concerned.

The real threat in the debate about Palestine is that a number of countries outside the actual embattled area, fired by the kind of Third World dogmatism that China has been inculcating, or the Islamic Jihad philosophy of, say, Libya, would undoubtedly use the occasion for inflammatory speeches and resolutions that could push the countries primarily concerned—Israel and her neighbors—into another fatal and futile confrontation. And it is this that those nations, as well as the countries which feel a genuine responsibility for restoring Middle Eastern affairs to some kind of decent order, must stand guard against. The world has too many troubles in insuring the ecological survival of mankind to be diverted by another political crisis.

Untimely Fish Bill

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has presented an adverse report on a proposal to extend U.S. jurisdiction over coastal fishing to 200 miles, in flagrant violation of existing international law. The Senate would do well to abide by this committee's decision rather than that of the Commerce Committee, which has given the bill its support.

This country's commercial fishermen are understandably concerned over the depletion of domestic stocks by foreign fleets. They are also discouraged by the failure of the recent law of the sea conference at Caracas to formulate a new international fisheries agreement. But the federal government is making a long-overdue effort to preserve stocks through more rigid enforcement of existing international agreements. And there

is still reasonable hope that a comprehensive new body of sea law—including an acceptable fisheries formula—will be adopted at the international conference when it reconvenes in Vienna next spring.

Any move by the United States to extend its fisheries zone unilaterally at this time would encourage other nations to stake out similar or even more drastic claims to ocean control. The effect could be to jeopardize other vital American interests at sea—such as the right of free passage through international straits or the opportunity to conduct scientific research off foreign coasts. It could also destroy all hope for a new international treaty to regulate the uses of the oceans. This untimely bill deserves burial on Capitol Hill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Restored Greek Voice

It was a poignant moment in Greece last week when the Athens newspaper Kathimerini came off the presses for the first time in seven and a half years. Rather than accept the mindless censorship of the bullying colonels, publisher Helen Vlachos closed down the journal which she had long guided with intelligence and energy.

The colonels placed Mrs. Vlachos under house arrest; but in successful disguise, she promptly escaped to London. Though the colonels later imprisoned her husband on a trumped-up charge, menaced other members of her family and formally revoked her citizenship, she never let up in her efforts to help restore democracy in her homeland.

"At least stop making love to them in

public!" was Mrs. Vlachos's blunt advice to an American official, skeptical of Washington's capacity to influence the colonels to greater moderation. It was sound advice that, had it been followed both in Washington and by the American ambassador in Athens, could have spared the United States much of its current trouble with Greece.

Mrs. Vlachos resumed publication on the 50th anniversary of the day when her father, from whom she inherited both the newspaper and dedication to public affairs journalism, brought out Kathimerini's first issue. Not all is well with Greece, but things are brighter with Helen Vlachos back on the firing line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dealing With Terrorists

We cannot repress our anger at the repeated outrages of Japanese guerrillas. Their action this time is, needless to say, inhuman. It is very understandable that they should not go unpunished, but their demands must be met for the sake of the hostages.

—From the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

A Harmless Weapon

It is not the first time the United States brandishes the threat to respond to the oil offensive with a reduced food supply. But this time the threat is pronounced by the President himself before the UN General Assembly. Such a threat is not made to rekindle the moral image or "generous America." But it is true that the world is somewhat in a state of "economic war." Moreover, the weapon Mr. Ford is now brandishing appears harmless. To be convinced, let's just take a look at the way U.S. aid is distributed. In 1973, the \$900 million of food went mostly to South Vietnam, South Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Israel. Arab countries received crumbs: Tunisia and Morocco \$15 million to \$20 million each; Jordan less than \$10 million; Syria between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Egypt received nothing

between 1968 and 1973, then American aid was resumed at an annual rate of \$1 million. . . . Thus, no oil exporting country beside Indonesia received any food supply from the United States.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Mrs. Peron's Courage

Senora "Isabelita" Peron has confounded some prophets by still being head of state and head of government of Argentina, three months after the death of her husband, Juan Peron. When the former dictator, who had been invited back from his long exile by the baffled military who had been trying to run the country in increasing frustration, died in July, there were many who thought his widow's succession could be no more than a stop-gap gesture, which would suffice to keep things calm for perhaps a few weeks. It is too early to say with certainty that something like this will not in fact turn out to be the case in the end, but there has already been time for her to show that her intention is to rule if she can. One must pay tribute to her courage and determination. There can be few countries more difficult to rule than Argentina in its present state.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 23, 1899

NEW YORK—President McKinley is reported to have received a letter from Admiral Dewey, in which the admiral requests that the receptions prepared for him in official quarters be as limited as consistent with ceremonial etiquette. Admiral Dewey has, in other quarters, repudiated all the attempts to make him the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Fifty Years Ago

September 23, 1924

LONDON—"The wireless of tomorrow will be a weapon of peace and not war," said Sir Oliver Lodge, speaking at Wembley last evening. The distinguished scientist declared armed conflicts were due to misunderstandings created by insular prejudices of isolated men. "As a new form of intercourse between nations, understanding and peace will be served."



Ford Puts Priority on Avoiding World Depression

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—In his speech to the United Nations last week, President Ford announced a subtle change in the emphasis of American foreign policy. He put top priority on the need to meet the world economic crisis.

That almost certainly means a lesser stress than President Nixon put on settlement in the Near East and on détente with the Soviet Union.

A good way to sense the difference is to consider the staggering impact of the threshold price increase enacted by the cartel of oil-producing countries over the past 18 months. Something like half the rise in American wholesale prices over the past year springs directly from that increase. The inflation raging in most of the other countries of the world is even more closely tied to the oil price rise.

So is the world food crisis. Fertilizer, a petroleum product, has risen in price step by step with oil. The countries that most require fertilizer are those least able to pay because they have to spend their precious dollar assets on oil itself. So India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and several other nations most severely affected by the oil price rise are threatened with famine.

Perhaps even more serious than the food problem is the impact of the oil price increase on the international balance of payments. The United States is running a heavy deficit largely because of the increased payments for oil. So are all the other industrialized countries.

Not Disastrous

For the United States the impact is not disastrous. The oil-producing countries, unable to buy goods with their receipts, invest the money in the most stable foreign economies. That is, the United States, and to a lesser extent West Germany, Japan and Britain.

But nations such as Italy and France have to borrow to meet their debt, or else tighten up terribly on consumption. Borrowing is tough and now threatens a run on major banking facilities. Economic restrictions, by spreading from country to country, could produce the world depression so many people foresee.

President Ford rightly understands that avoiding a world

depression has to be the centerpiece of his foreign policy. That is the plain meaning of the principal statement made in his speech to the United Nations: "Let us not delude ourselves. Failure to cooperate on oil, food and inflation could spell disaster for every nation represented in this room."

But every serious effort to meet the oil problem runs afoul of policies put into effect by President Nixon. The most obvious measure would be to insist on a break in the oil price in exchange for this country's good efforts in promoting a settlement in the Near East. But President Nixon didn't want to jeopardize his diplomatic moves by mixing in vulgar commercial interests. For fear of alienating the Arabs and thus spoiling his negotiation he

did not apply any pressure for an oil price break, and his effort to wheedle down the price by being nice to the Saudis has obviously not worked.

Counterpart

A second tactic would be to organize the consuming countries in a kind of countercartel. President Nixon had taken some steps here, notably in promoting the Washington energy conference of oil-consuming countries. But cooperation with such major oil consumers as Japan, France and even Britain has been sticky. A large part of the reason is that President Nixon had placed so much more emphasis on détente with Russia than on cooperation with this country's allies.

A third tactic would be to

develop a strong program for energy self-sufficiency in this country. Only that could have involved sacrifice in the context of international crisis. President Nixon declared the crisis was over as soon as the first progress was made toward an easing of tension between Israel and the Arab states. And in the absence of a crisis atmosphere, it has been impossible to take steps toward American self-sufficiency.

In short, President Nixon's emphasis on settlement in the Near East and détente with Russia implied living with higher oil prices. Mr. Ford's emphasis on international economic problems implies bringing down the price of oil—perhaps even at the cost of living with an unsettled situation in the Near East and an incomplete détente with Russia.

Some Thoughts on Neo-Isolationism

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—If this were a book instead of a newspaper column, I would give it one of those fashionably long titles such as, "Some Preliminary Thoughts on America's World Responsibilities Upon Being Denounced as a Neo-Isolationist."

Recently I have suggested that Cyprus is not an American responsibility and recalled earlier "crises" in Lebanon, Laos, and the Dominican Republic that, like Cyprus today, were exaggerated by presidents and the press inasmuch as no real American national interest was involved.

It is a small but interesting clue to the public opinion that my column on Cyprus evoked more mail than any other subject on which I have written and that it was overwhelmingly favorable to my position. But it is the minority of letters, several of them friendly and thoughtful, raising the specter of neo-isolationism to which I want to address myself.

Everyone agrees in theory that the United States ought not to be the world's policeman. But in practice each situation arises there inevitably goes up the cry for American leadership. It always seems that if the world's strongest, richest nation does not act, no one will. "Let George do it" has become "Let Uncle Sam do it—or defend it."

or pay for it or lead the way in finding a solution for it."

Americans of every political persuasion are becoming rather weary of this unending round of "crises" and "responsibilities." When one attempts to define standards by which this nation's real interests can be measured, anomalies and contradictions immediately show up.

Clearly, what happens in Canada and Mexico is of vital concern to us because they are our neighbors. Because of a shared heritage of culture, law, and free political institutions, we are deeply involved in the fate of Britain, the other democracies of Western Europe, and—by extension—Australia and New Zealand.

It is also in America's national interest to help our ex-World War II enemies—West Germany and its industrial Ruhr and Japan with its economic genius—to stay in the ranks of the free and friendly nations.

No Sense

If we agree that North America, Western Europe and Japan form the heart of America's interests in the world and if, for reasons of space, we leave aside the complex question of America's relations with the so-called Third World, we still have to take into account anomalous situations, specifically the city of

West Berlin and the state of Israel.

By any normal ways of reckoning national interest—strategic location, profitable trade, intrinsic power—neither Berlin nor Israel qualifies as one of America's vital national interests. On the contrary, it makes no geopolitical sense for the United States to mortgage its power and prestige to half a city isolated in hostile territory. Similarly, if Israel did not exist, our relations with the Arab countries would presumably go much more smoothly.

But nations, any more than individuals, cannot make all their decisions on coolly calculated appraisals of self-interest. Americans, like all Western people, feel some degree of guilt because we did not stop Hitler in time to prevent the holocaust that destroyed most of Europe's Jews. When World War II ended, this country did not open its doors quickly or widely to the surviving Jews and thereby provide an alternative to the Zionist answer. From a religious viewpoint, many Americans are concerned because no believing Christian would be indifferent to the fate of God's Old Testament people.

History, too, imposes responsibilities. Neither Israel nor West Berlin could have survived this long without American military and economic aid. Each succeeding president since Harry Truman in 1948 has strongly reaffirmed America's support.

Vital Interests?

Are these two vulnerable positions vital interests in the sense that the United States would fight for them? One can answer that with another question. Would the Russians have fought if we had tried to help the Hungarians or the Czechs during their unsuccessful struggles for freedom? The United States did not know the answer but decided not to take the risk of finding out. As long as the United States remains strong, the Russians are likely to be equally prudent.

In thinking about America's sense of obligation to West Berlin and Israel, these two poignant, perpetually endangered orphans from the storm of World War II, one is reminded of Robert Frost's poem in which the husband and wife, seated across a table, have a duty to help their former hired man.

He says, "Home is the place where, when you have to go there, they have to take you in." His wife replies, "I should have said it, something you somehow haven't to deserve." If the people of West Berlin or of Israel cry out to us, we cannot pretend to be deaf.

A Correction

On the back page of the Aug. 24-25, 1974, International Herald Tribune edition, there appeared an article written by Frank N. Hawkins, Jr., purporting to be a biographical sketch of Adnan Khashoggi. In the third column of this article, reference was made to "French banker Louis Dreyfus."

I am the chief executive officer of S.A. Louis Dreyfus et Cie, which is the parent company of Banque Louis-Dreyfus. Immediately upon my being made aware of the statement concerning our organization, I made a thorough inquiry in our head office in Paris and in our offices in Zurich, London and New York in an attempt to determine with whom Mr. Hawkins had been in touch within our organization. I am satisfied that the quote in the article cannot be attributed to anyone in our bank or in our organization.

GERARD LOUIS-DREYFUS, New York.

The Herald Tribune regrets any inaccuracy in its report.

VOA and China

I refer to the story (Herald, Sept. 13), reporting that Suleika had stopped jamming the Voice of America, and alleging that "China is now the only country in the world that continues to try to block its broadcasts." When I was in Wuhan in October last year, the hotel at which I stayed provided radios in every room, and it was the easiest thing in the world to tune in to Voice of America, or the BBC overseas service for that matter, without the slightest attempt at interference as far as I could judge from the quality of reception, day or night.

DR. MALCOLM CALDWELL, London.

Buckley on China

William Buckley's curious view of China reflects a curious lack of factual knowledge which, of course, cannot be acquired by a sightseeing spree to China. One has to do a certain amount of homework.

While I do not feel competent

Wrong V To Equ For Won

By George F.

WASHINGTON—A critic once noted: American women suffer too much poor-quality. Certainly intelligent women at the kind of lavished on women in a document titled "Gu: Equal Treatment of McGraw-Hill Book C.

The guidelines are: expunge "sexist" language; McGraw-Hill public relations teaching materials; McGraw-Hill books and pu 11 pages of prospect of which are embarras refer to the phrase "as a 'stereotype'"; banal (do not refer to "the ball and chain"); pathetic (the word "should be replaced by like of human origi

Female-gender work "outfrigate" or "pavil go. McGraw-Hill va pluralize to avoid pronouns; "secretary should be used inste secretary... she." C terms like "fireman" man" must be replace fighter" and "mail ca

All "unnecessary" a woman's marital: "Mrs. Meir and Moshe diner?" a forbidden "body" is denounced men are being refe "gentlemen."

Changing R

The McGraw-Hill writers say they ju "reflect" reality. In want to change reali think they can do thi lug with the languag going to pound flat ments of injustice hammer will be . . . English language.

Obviously the web shapes as well as rei But McGraw-Hill's g inist, with reat than evidence, that commonplace words plain about p nificant role in rei unequal status of w changing the offendi change the world 4 ways.

Although I am a persuasion, even t that the unequal p is an irrational p in most societies. B be rectified by peop time blaming and kind of language t McGraw-Hill guideli to which such Stak lessness.

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Such giggling s trivializes that whi —the cause of fema fact, the giggling McGraw-Hill guidel suggests that they a who are having trou ing up grievances a as their ideological a pty.

Hard to Re

They do not und there are some wags for "respect" that r for mature people c clamorers. Anyone victimized by the w is inevitably going t with reason, as a p who has no serious ideas.

McGraw-Hill's lin groom would purge al are capable of oas women who say th threatened by this McGraw-Hill list phrases: "The soue disturbed the b the neighborhood." I wants: "The soue, everyone within ear what will be left of when it has been i through the w as i northern black is s innocuous phrases?

Where are you, S now that we need 3 the popguns of the I guideline writers? M renely sure of her worth, expressed in sentences the main liberate women? " what we imagine th us. We must forgiv debt."

صلى الله عليه وسلم

uromarket

Luxembourg Eyes Liquidity Bank; Roullain Urges One for Euromart

By Carl Gewirtz

LIS, Sept. 22 (IHT).—
nbourg, one of the major
market centers, is launching
perative effort to maintain
ational confidence in the
nks operating in the Grand

aim is to set up a liquidity similar to the one being used in West Germany, to assist the banks and the people to business with them that will be available to any bank in from a liquidity squeeze. Turning such a bank into operation in Luxembourg may take more than a year, however. In the meantime, a temporary system is in the process of being established. Details of the plan expected to be announced this

adly speaking, the temporary
a will consist of lines of
that each bank will open
ery other bank to be used
event of a cash crisis. The
of these lines is still under
sion but the banks have
i to the principle. The deci-
o authorize using the credit
most likely be made by
nbour Banking Commis-
Albert Dondellinger, al-
h this has yet to be formal-
ed upon

Filling a Gap
a telephone interview last
Mr. Dondelinger emphasized
the project will not be used
all out banks that have lost
y through speculation or
management. Rather, it will
gap in the banking sys-

central banks, it is ready to supply cash to banks in need by buying certain bills at a discount from the commercial banks and by lending funds against the collateral of certain types of securities.

But most of the banks operating in the Euromarket engage in a completely different type of business: They buy deposits (mostly from other banks) and lend the funds (hopefully at a profit) to a broad range of companies and governments. They act alone or, if the sums are large, in a syndicate with hundreds of other banks.

These loan participations are not negotiable. A commercial bank needing cash would be hard pressed to find a competing commercial bank or the central bank willing to buy these notes.

The problem is one that the entire market faces, as it has become standard practice for the commercial banks to make long-term loan commitments for as much as 15 years with deposits of much shorter duration, ranging mostly from a few months to a year.

Until a few months ago, despite the warnings from many bankers, there was almost no thought given to the possibility that the banks themselves might not be able to continually renew their deposits. But conditions have changed dramatically since the collapse in June of Bankhaus Herstatt in West Germany.

Banks who sold deposits to Herstatt may not get very much, if anything, back. As a result, only the biggest banks in the world can be sure of having access to as much cash as they need.

Compounding the difficulty of the smaller banks is the vague position the major central banks have taken regarding their commitment to stand ready to act as a lender of last resort. There is no question about their supporting their own banks at home; foreign branches appear to be covered as well.

But there is much uncertainty about the responsibility for foreign-based affiliates or consortia.

banks. An Israeli-owned bank operating in Britain, facing a run on its deposits after its parent organization ran into serious problems at home, found that neither Israeli nor British banking authorities were willing to assume the responsibility of aiding it. The question of jurisdictional responsibility is a key one for Luxembourg, as only a quarter of the banks operating there are

Continued on Page 12, Col. 7

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Sept. 15		
	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index	229.4	229.5	195.6
Currency in circ.	\$78,596,000	\$78,596,000	\$68,710,000
Total loans	\$131,451,000	\$131,280,000	\$110,628,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,781,000	2,673,000	2,588,000
Auto production	172,223	167,262	169,427
Dairy oil pr'd (bbls)			
Fruit and Veggies	524,985	453,838	564,387
Wool Prod. Exp. Inv.	\$7,294,000	\$4,857,000	\$6,543,000
Rural Prod.	184	187	180

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1973
Employed	88,312,000	86,165,000	84,621,000
Unemployed	4,855,000	4,784,000	4,207,000
Indef. Frocn.	125.7	125.6	126.7
Personal Fin.	\$1,157,900,000	\$1,143,450,000	\$1,056,100,000
*Money supply	\$250,000,000	\$279,600,000	\$266,400,000
Cumrs prices index ..	148.3	147.1	152.7
Constructr. contr. etc.	177	166	175

*Mfr's inventories.	\$136,401,000	\$133,488,000	\$113,910,000
*Exports	\$8,307,200	\$8,358,700	\$5,865,300
*Imports	\$9,035,600	\$8,612,500	\$5,828,700

*000 omitted. IF figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100, imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

By John M. Lee

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22 (NYT).—For anyone coming from New York, Pittsburgh can be something of a surprise. The ride in from the airport at night covers seemingly miles of darkness. And then you burst out of a mountain tunnel to confront the vigorous city across the river—the Golden Triangle ablaze with skyscraper lights, a colored geyser sending water into the smogless air.

Things look better here than in New York, where distress hangs heavy over the financial markets and worldwide financial disruption seems only the next bank failure away. Partly, it is a difference in the nature of the two cities. Pittsburgh is a work-ing-man's town, fond of a shot and a beer. The basic industries that make Pittsburgh great—steel, aluminum, oil—have never had a better year. And, with the exception of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., the big companies that call Pittsburgh home seem to be doing well.

New Yorkers find Pittsburgh lacks financial sophistication. The flow of funds out of savings institutions and into higher-interest-paying investments is much less here than it is farther east. Maybe Pittsburgh doesn't understand the stock market, but things are calmer here. The unemployment is lower, the cost of living is well above the national average, but this seems no real problem.

There are of course painful memories of the great Depression, and the business editor of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Jack Markovits, acknowledged in a column last week, "Poles are worried about a return of the Big D." But neither he nor local industrialists seem to see any need for hand-wringing or de-

The U.S. Economic Scene

Unflustered View From the 'Golden Triangle'

It was into this atmosphere last week that leaders of business and industry came for one of President Ford's ongoing conferences on the problems of inflation and the economy. Only some of the businessmen were from Pittsburgh. But they all seemed to represent a sort of Pittsburgh point of view.

The view is that there is still a lot of strength left in the American economy and that the right policy mix can deliver us from

our dilemma of soaring inflation on the one hand and incipient recession on the other. The policies advocated by the businessmen consisted, in general, of reduced federal spending now and a balanced budget next year, some moderation of tight money policies, no wage-price controls, tax incentives to spur productive expansion and relaxation of requirements for nonproductive spending for environmental, health and safety programs.

There were also some proposals for government employment programs to ease the plight of the jobless and scattered suggestions for tax surcharges on individual incomes above, say, \$15,000 a year to help bring the federal budget into balance. After hearing what the businessmen had to say, Rep. Carry Brown, R-Mich., commented, "Every group in the economy wants every other group to do more than they do."

This, then, is the essence of the problem encountered in the search for solutions to the nation's economic ills. Each group tallors a program in its own self-interest and makes only the barest concession to helping the other fellow bear part of the burden.

Secretary of Commerce Fredrick Dent, who served as chairman of the business meeting in Pittsburgh Monday and a similar meeting in Detroit Thursday, said in advance that the conferences should give the nation a better understanding of "how business leaders can contribute to the fight against inflation."

But when asked at a news conference after the Pittsburgh meeting what contribution business had offered to make, Mr. Don said he had heard "a strong sense of commitment to expand production."

The corollary, of course, is that in order to expand productive capacity (and thereby expand the potential for higher profits) business is asking for a financial incentive, such as a higher investment-tax credit or accelerated depreciation allowances. The decrease in taxes to the government from such moves would have to be made up by higher taxes elsewhere or cuts in federal spending if the other business objective of a balanced budget is to be achieved.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—The stock market made its best advance in months last week, spurred by investors' expectations that tight-money pressures were easing.

At the end of trading Friday the Dow Jones industrial average had risen 43.57 points during the week to 670.76.

Most major groups of stocks rose last week. The strongest were the blue chips, glamour issues and drug stocks. One of the best performers was International Business Machines, which climbed 1 1/2 points to close at 171 1/2. Last week the company disclosed plans to increase prices on some of its data-processing equipment. IBM's high this year was 254.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose in the first two trading sessions of the week, finished mixed Wednesday and climbed sharply Thursday, when the Dow was up 22.14 points (it's biggest gain since Aug. 7, when it added 33.78 points). On Friday, however, the market ended mixed.

Trading was active except on Tuesday and Wednesday when

Last week's upswing in the market was encouraged by recent reductions in some short-term interest rates as well as predictions by leading bankers that the prime rate, now generally 12 per cent, would decline soon. The prime rate is the interest banks charge their most credit worthy customers.

Some brokers noted that the market had rallied several times earlier this year on indications that record interest rates were about to fall. However, each time the rally quickly faded when the expected rate reductions did not materialize.

Also helping to swell last week's advance was considerable short covering as traders sought to reduce their risks in case stock prices continued to advance. In a short sale, traders sell stock they don't own in the expectation that the price will decline. Later they must buy the stock back and the price has risen.

Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

Sales in	
31,000 High Lo	
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Griffin	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Harvard	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Indus. Ins	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Int'l Ins	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Life Ins	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
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MetLife	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
North Am	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Prudential	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rockwell	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
South Am	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Swiss	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Trans Am	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Union	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Windsor	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
World	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Yankee	20	4 1/2	4 1/2

Navy Makes Some Big Waves With 7-6 Upset of Penn State

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., Sept. 22 (WP)—Navy scored another important victory at sea yesterday. In conditions that resembled the North Atlantic more than a college football game, the Midshipmen shocked 24-point favorite Penn State, 7-6.

Navy's most significant victory in years came about as its defense and driving rain and wind caused seven fumbles.

"I don't know how in the hell we won it," coach George Welsh said. "They beat us up in the second half, but we hung in there. That's right. Beating Army won't feel this good."

Navy had just one strong drive in the game, but it was an 80-yarder that ended with fullback Bob Jackson sliding left on an option play, holding up and hitting wide-open Robin Ament with a pass in the end zone from four yards.

Steve Dykes, who kicks with the front part of his shoe cut off, literally put his toe to the extra point, drove it true and long and the defense kept it the margin of victory through an almost uninterrupted Penn State assault in the second half.

Penn State's enthusiasm, in perhaps the worst weather here in a decade, considered Navy's 7-0 lead at the half merely a challenge to the Nittany Lions, not a serious threat to their winning streak of 21 games at home and 13 overall.

When it was 7-0 after three quarters, there was concern. Then Penn State finally scored on a five-yard pass from Tom Shuman to Jerry Jarman. But the Navy defense rose and spoiled the two-point try for victory.

India Gains Davis Cup Final As Amritraj Duo Tops Russia

POONA, India, Sept. 22 (AP)—India defeated the Soviet Union, 3 matches to 1, in the Davis Cup tennis semifinals today when Amritraj beat Teimuras Kakulia, 6-3, 8-10, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The finals, to be played Oct. 13-15, will match India with the winner of the Italy-South Africa semi-finals set for Johannesburg Oct. 3-5.

However, there was a possibility the Indian government might bar India from competing if South Africa advanced to the finals.

As India clinched the semi-finals, India and Russia split the opening singles here Friday, but then India took the doubles and the first reverse singles to clinch the semifinals.

India's Amritraj brothers, Vijay and Anand, today completed their doubles victory, 13-15, 7-5, 10-17, 6-3, over Alex Metreveli and Vladimir Kirov.

Anand was a tired man when he began his singles against Teimuras Kakulia a half hour after the doubles ended. The doubles had lasted 4 hours 40 minutes during the two days of play.

Kakulia came in fresh after a day's rest, not having competed in the doubles. But he developed leg cramps in the fifth game of the fourth set when he was in top form and he became an easy victim.

The final match, between Vijay Amritraj and Metreveli was abandoned because of bad light with Metreveli leading, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

CONNORS GAINS
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (AP)—First-seed Jimmy Connors beat Jeff Borwick, 7-6, 6-7, 6-1, last night in a quarter-final match of the Pacific Southwest tennis tournament.

Treasury Bills

Sept. 30	10.15	8.37
Oct. 2	10.15	8.37
Oct. 10	10.15	8.37
Oct. 17	10.15	8.37
Oct. 24	10.15	8.37
Nov. 1	10.15	8.37
Nov. 8	10.15	8.37
Nov. 15	10.15	8.37
Nov. 22	10.15	8.37
Nov. 29	10.15	8.37
Dec. 6	10.15	8.37
Dec. 13	10.15	8.37
Dec. 20	10.15	8.37
Dec. 27	10.15	8.37
Jan. 3, 1975	10.15	8.37
Jan. 10	10.15	8.37
Jan. 17	10.15	8.37
Jan. 24	10.15	8.37
Jan. 31	10.15	8.37
Feb. 7	10.15	8.37
Feb. 14	10.15	8.37
Feb. 21	10.15	8.37
Feb. 28	10.15	8.37
Mar. 6	10.15	8.37
Mar. 13	10.15	8.37
Mar. 20	10.15	8.37
Mar. 27	10.15	8.37
Apr. 3	10.15	8.37
Apr. 10	10.15	8.37
Apr. 17	10.15	8.37
Apr. 24	10.15	8.37
Apr. 30	10.15	8.37
May 7	10.15	8.37
May 14	10.15	8.37
May 21	10.15	8.37
May 28	10.15	8.37
Jun. 4	10.15	8.37
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Jul. 2	10.15	8.37
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Oct. 22	10.15	8.37
Oct. 29	10.15	8.37
Nov. 5	10.15	8.37
Nov. 12	10.15	8.37
Nov. 19	10.15	8.37
Nov. 26	10.15	8.37
Dec. 3	10.15	8.37
Dec. 10	10.15	8.37
Dec. 17	10.15	8.37
Dec. 24	10.15	8.37
Dec. 31	10.15	8.37

U.S.-Korean Defense

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Top U.S. and South Korean defense officials will confer in Honolulu this week, the Defense Department has announced.

Sports
Wisconsin Stuns Nebraska on Late Touchdown

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 22 (AP)—Gregg Bohlig's 77-yard touchdown pass to Jeff Mack with 3 minutes 29 seconds left gave Wisconsin a 21-20 upset of fourth-ranked Nebraska yesterday.

Bohlig's toss came after Nebraska got a first down at Wisconsin's 22-yard line but had to settle for a 22-yard field goal by Mike Coyle to give the Cornhuskers a 20-14 lead.

Two plays later, Mack, a senior flanker, caught Bohlig's pass at the Wisconsin 35 and outraced defenders to the end zone. Bohlig had 243 yards passing for the game.

Wisconsin safety Steve Wagner intercepted Earl Everett's 24-yard pass to the Badgers ran out the clock.

Everett, a sophomore, quarterbacked Nebraska most of the way after star passer David Humm left with a hip injury in the second quarter.

At Maryland's 35 and returned it to the 28.

The winless Terrapins, who had lost 21-16 to Alabama last week, were stunned in the second quarter when Florida freshman Tony Green streaked 74 for a touchdown and a 7-3 lead.

N.C. State 31, Clemson 10

At Raleigh, N.C., Stan Fritts scored three second-half touchdowns to ignite 15th-ranked North Carolina state to a 31-10 Atlantic Coast Conference victory over Clemson.

Tenn. 17, Kansas 3

At Knoxville, Tenn., sophomore Randy Wallace, substituting for ailing Condredge Holloway, directed Tennessee to a 17-3 victory over Kansas in an error-filled game.

Holloway, nursing knee and shoulder injuries suffered in Tennessee's season-opening tie with UCLA, got into the contest for one play and set up the Volunteers' first touchdown. On an apparent field-goal attempt from the Kansas 22 late in the first period, Holloway nailed Tommy West with a 15-yard pass to the Jayhawk seven-yard line. Two plays later, Stanley Morgan scored from the one.

Alabama 52, So. Miss. 9

At Birmingham, Ala., quarterback Richard Todd led Alabama's offense to touchdowns the first three times it had the ball and the fifth-ranked Crimson Tide went on to crush Southern Mississippi, 52-0. Todd ran 11 yards for one touchdown, passed 42 to Russ Schuman for another and kept up the next with a 40-yard set up to the first, Randy Billingsley then scored on a run.

Alabama averaged 11.7 yards a play on the three drives.

Coach Paul (Bear) Bryant used 51 players in the first period against the outmanned Golden Eagles as the Tide picked up its second victory against no losses. Southern Mississippi now is 1-1.

Oregon 27, Air Force 23

At Eugene, Ore., Rick Kane's second touchdown of the final quarter, a one-yard run with 1:27 left, pushed Oregon to a 27-23 victory over Air Force.

Kane, a sophomore, clinched a 58-yard drive engineered by quarterback Norval Turner, as Oregon squared its record at 1-1.

Florida 17, Maryland 16

At Tampa, Fla., Lee McGriff got past two defenders into the end zone after catching a third-quarter pass to give Florida a 17-10 upset over 14th-ranked Maryland.

McGriff's five-yard run after catching a 13-yard pass from quarterback Jimmy Fisher came after Gators defensive back Wayne Fields intercepted a pass at Maryland's 35 and returned it to the 28.

The winless Terrapins, who had lost 21-16 to Alabama last week, were stunned in the second quarter when Florida freshman Tony Green streaked 74 for a touchdown and a 7-3 lead.

Miami (Ohio) 7, Purdue 7

At West Lafayette, Ind., Steve Sanna threw a wobbly 35-yard touchdown pass to Ricky Taylor with less than three minutes to play and Miami of Ohio salvaged a 7-7 tie with Purdue. The tie snapped Miami's 13-game winning streak.

Texas A&M 21, LSU 14

At Baton Rouge, La., sophomore quarterback David Walker directed Texas A&M to a 21-14 scoring drive in the fourth quarter as the Aggies upset Louisiana State, 21-14. The winning touchdown came on a one-yard plunge by fullback Bucky Sams.

After LSU had fought back to a 14-14 tie late in the third quarter, the Aggies got the ball on a fumble. Two plays later, Walker ripped off a 17-yard drive to open the winning drive.

Pittsburgh 27, Ga. Tech 17

At Atlanta, all-American Tony Dorsett scored two touchdowns and rushed for 188 yards to spark Pittsburgh to a 27-17 triumph over Georgia Tech. Dorsett, the Panthers' brilliant sophomore, brought Pitt from behind on the first play of the final quarter when he knifed across from the one to make the score 20-14.

Michigan 31, Colorado 9

At Ann Arbor, Mich., Dennis Franklin, Rob Lytle and Chuck Heater led highly-ranked Michigan to a 31-9 victory over Colorado. Franklin, all-Sig Ten quarterback who was sidelined by a virus during Michigan's opener last week, passed and rushed for 171 yards.

He scored on a fumble recovery and tossed one touchdown pass.

Ohio State 51, Oregon State 10

At Columbus, Ohio, the Griffin brothers combined for three touchdowns and Len Willis returned a kickoff 97 yards as second-ranked Ohio State walloped Oregon State, 51-10. Freshman Ray Griffin, in his first college game, scored on runs of nine and 12 yards and his more heralded older brother, Archie, tallied from the 19.

Notre Dame 49, Northwestern 3

At Evanston, Ill., top-ranked Notre Dame, after a stuttering start, scored 21 points in the third quarter starting with Ron Goodman's 62-yard touchdown run and crushed Northwestern, 49-3. It was Notre Dame's 13th straight victory.

Leading 14-3 at halftime, on quarterback Tom Clements' passing to Pete Demmere, the Irish demoralized Northwestern in the third period.

Clements left in the third quarter with the Irish ahead, 28-3, after completing 13 of 23 passes for 182 yards. He also carried eight times for 44 yards.

Michigan 31, Syracuse 9

At East Lansing, Mich., Mike Jones caught a 30-yard touchdown pass just before halftime and fullback Rich Baes added two fourth-quarter scores as Michigan State stopped Syracuse, 19-0.

College Football

East

Conn. 26, Vermont 22

Dalhousie 48, Citadel 12

Holy Cross 48, Brown 18

Lehigh 33, Colgate 12

 Middlebury 25, Colby 14 | Ray 7, Penn. St. 6 | New Hamp. 28, Boston U. 6 | Norwich 14, Plattsburgh 8 | Rhode Island 48, Northeastern 28 | Rutgers 16, Bucknell 14 | Villanova 16, Toledo 6 | W. Virginia 16, Kentucky 2 | Virginia 28, Wm. and Mary 28 | West | Bozeman 21, Kent St. 21 | Hiram 12, Oberlin 7 | Illiana St. 27, W. Illinois 28 | Iowa 21, UCLA 10 | Kansas St. 17, Wichita St. 6 | Marshall 26, Purdue 7 | Michigan St. 31, Colorado 9 | Michigan 42, North Dakota 36 | Missouri 28, Baylor 12 | Notre Dame 49, Northwestern 3 | Oak St. 31, Oregon St. 10 | Quincy 20, Kent St. 6 | South Dakota 24, Montana 18 | Villanova 16, Toledo 6 | Wisconsin 21, Nebraska 20 | Southwest | Arizona 35, Indiana 20 | Arizona St. 17, TCU 7 | Churnall 25, Rice 21 | Alabama 52, So. Miss. 9 | New Mexico 31, Texas Tech. 22 | Oklahoma 52, Arkansas 7 | SNU 28, Virginia Tech. 25 | Texas 34, Wyoming 7 | Tulsa 31, N. Texas St. 6 | Utah 34, Utah 7 | West | California 17, San Jose St. 16 | Colorado Western 42, N. Colorado 22 | Illiana 41, Stanford 7 | Oregon 27, Air Force 23 | San Francisco 21, Pac-Pomona 17 | Wash. St. 10, Iowa St. 28 | Washington 27, Idaho 18 |

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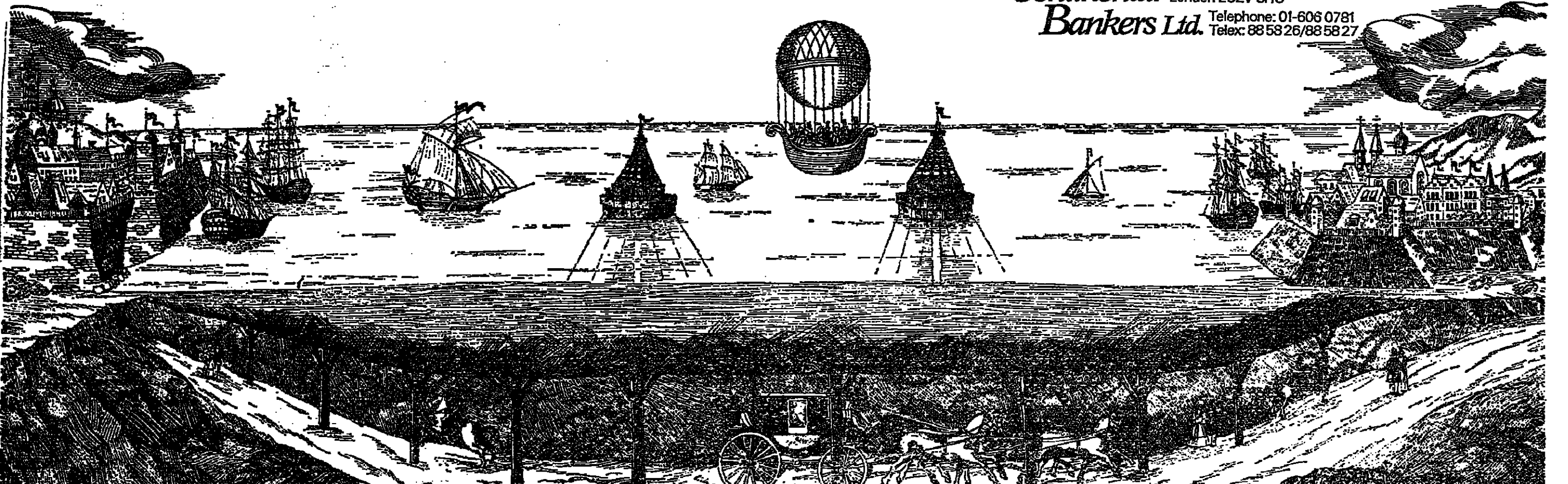
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